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WASHINGTON

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JULY 28, 1906.

NO FAITH IN THE NEGRO

REPUBLICANS AND THE NEGRO.

The Resolution Offered by Blackburn at the Greensboro Convention Is Beginning to Strike the North—The Washington Correspondents Are Taking It Up—A Special to the New York Sun of Yesterday Speaks of It.

(From the Charlotte, N. C., Observer, July 17.)

The most interesting incident of the Republican convention held at Greensboro last week was the passing of a resolution, presented by Congressman Blackburn, which provided for a petition to the next Legislature, asking for a continuance of the "grandfather" clause of the State constitution, extending the date when the illiterate white man would be on a par with the negro from 1908 to 1920. This was a shrewd stroke by Mr. Blackburn. It is now said that the Democrats intended doing the same thing, when they met two weeks ago, but it was decided to wait and take the matter up with the Legislature. The Republicans are on record ahead of their opponents.

This advance step taken by the Republicans of North Carolina was considered almost sensational. It was the sort of move that generally causes considerable comment by the Northern press. The Washington correspondents are beginning to see the significance of the Blackburn resolution, as the following special from Washington to the New York Sun of yesterday would indicate:

"For the first time since Reconstruction days the Republicans of a Southern State are standing on a platform of opposition to the negro. North Carolina is the State. The Republican convention which Secretary Taft addressed in Greensboro last week adopted a resolution calling on the Legislature to submit to the people of the State the question of extending the 'grandfather' clause of their constitution until 1920.

"The Democrats in their convention took no action on the race question, and it is probable that they will attack the Republicans in the campaign for advocating a policy that will continue to prevent negroes from exercising the right of suffrage.

"North Carolina's constitutional amendment, under which most negroes are debarred from voting, has the grandfather clause to which Secretary Taft referred, but under its provisions the grandfather clause will not be effective after 1908. That is two years hence. North Carolina will have a straight educational qualification on the right of suffrage, which will apply alike to ignorant whites and ignorant blacks.

"At the recent Republican convention a resolution was adopted calling on the Legislature to submit to the people of the State for their approval a provision whereby the grandfather clause of the constitutional amendment would be continued in force until after 1920, an extension of twelve years.

"Two explanations are offered for this action by the North Carolina Republicans. The first is that a great many of the white Republican voters of the State, especially in the mountain districts, would be unable to pass the educational test, which requires that a man must be able to read and write before he shall be permitted to vote. Others regard the action of the convention as a shrewd move to place the party in the position that has given Democracy its chief strength in all Southern States.

"In view of the stand taken by the North Carolina Republicans it will be impossible for the Democrats to call up the spectre of negro domination with which to frighten their voters into line, as they definitely assured that there menace of negro domination Republicans are placed in control of affairs in the State.

Pressing the mass meeting at Greensboro Secretary Taft declared that the Republicans were constantly engaged in a factional chase for jobs and that the party in North Carolina would in all probability be better off if all the Federal offices were filled by Democrats. The platform adopted at Greensboro contains a rather remarkable statement on the subject of patronage. It provides for a meeting each year of the State committee for the purpose of considering applications to Federal office, and that no application be considered unless the applicant shall state that he will submit to the action and recommendation of the committee without further contest. The purpose of this is to prevent in the future the unseemly scramble for patronage that resulted in the bitter factional fight in the convention.

"The Greensboro convention was held

What I Saw And Heard

The Republican Congressional Committee is anxious for the colored vote next fall. Just what excuse the committee will give the colored voter is a conjecture.

Recorder J. C. Dancy is one of the best known men in the United States who has rendered the Republican party great service.

The Ohio Republicans are kicking. Just think of it, not a representative colored man from the State holding a place under this administration!

Maryland colored Republicans have divided. They will support men. Were it not for the disfranchise acts and Jim Crow car laws the colored vote would be an uncertain quantity.

There is quite a division among the colored vote in Chicago.

The Young People's Christian Congress is being bitterly opposed. There is a great deal of lukewarmness among the masses. Rev. Clair, who is a polished gentleman and an honest man, is becoming disgusted. He is a hard worker.

Prof. Kelly Miller has returned from the South. After having dined at Tuskegee, he has a better opinion of the school, and its principal.

The executive committee of the Jamestown Negro Development Exposition Company came to Washington Saturday to confer with J. H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and were surprised to have a most cherished project knocked on the head.

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the negro development exhibit, which is to show the progress of the colored people from savagery in Africa to their present condition in America. The moving spirits of the exhibit are most influential colored men, and the committee which was in Washington last Saturday was headed by Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, a colored lawyer, who has amassed a fortune of about half a million dollars and has won the respect and esteem of the people of that city.

The projectors of the exhibit are desirous of having everything connected with their part of the exposition done by colored people, to show, as clearly as possible the advance and capability of their race. In particular, they had set their hearts upon erecting their own building.

They were very much astonished to learn that Mr. Edwards, who is secretary to the commission composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, that the building, which is to cost about \$25,000, must be put up by the government. There was a lively debate on the subject, but the decision of Mr. Edwards prevailed.

Objection is also made to a plan of the committee to spend \$11,000 on bringing an exhibit from Africa, to show members and customs of uncivilized tribes from which the colored people of this country sprang. A proposed expenditure of \$14,000 for a chart showing every detail of the race's progress for 280 years, and for a history of the race to be used later for a text-book in colored public schools, also met with the cold shoulder.

The committee further asked that R. T. Hill, colored, cashier of the True Reformers' Bank, in Richmond, be made disbursing agent for them, he being ready to give bonds in any sum desired. Hill had letters from the three largest banks in Richmond testifying to his ability. He has handled over \$17,000,000 since he has been connected with the bank, which does a business of \$1,000,000 a year. He is not acceptable to the commission as disbursing agent.

It is understood that the people of Richmond are anxious to have the colored people given every opportunity to show their capacity and advance in this exhibit, which the leaders among them have so carefully planned.

Press and Promotion Committee. NOTICE TO DELEGATES. The Bee desires to inform the delegates who will visit this city next week to read carefully The Bee and visit the drug stores that they see advertised. Any of these stores will serve the public with anything that is desired. If any visitor is in doubt or wants information phone The Bee—Main 4078 M.

ITEMS ON THE WING. Died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Annie Goodloe, also niece of Mrs. Thos. Scott of 930 Westside avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson of this city received the telegram too late to join the funeral party. The deceased was a very promising lady and much thought of.

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A Progressive Young Man

One of the most successful civil lawyers at the bar is Mr. Wm. L. Pollard, who resigned his position in the Post Office Department to take up the practice of his profession. He is an affable and polished young man, who has a host of friends, whose only misfortune is that he is a bachelor. But if all reports are true he will in the near future, join the great army of bachelors. There is nothing vindictive about Mr. Pollard. He wishes every man at the bar success. He is a thorough race man and a lover of his home, notwithstanding his single journey through life. He is a young man and The Bee takes pleasure in giving a brief account of his successful and interesting career.

He was born in Washington, D. C., December 14, 1867, and educated in the public schools in the City of Washington, from which he graduated in the High School Class of 1886. Before graduation he was appointed to a clerkship in the post office of his native city through civil service examination, having made a remarkably high percentage, and retained a clerkship in that office for twenty years, being regularly pro-

religious, and fraternal. He is an active member of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, treasurer and director of the Y. M. C. A. for colored men, president of the Pen and Pencil Club, a member of Prince Hal Lodge of Masons, a noble of the Mystic Shrine and Jonathan Davis Consistory P. A. F. of Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of St. Lukes, Crispus Attucks, Douglass Relief and Post Office Relief Associations, attorney for the Baptist Ministers' Home Association of the District of Columbia. In addition to the general practice of law he maintains a regular licensed up-to-date Real Estate and Insurance Department to his office, with competent assistants for the sale and purchase of property and the collections of rents, etc., and he believes in solving the problems of the hour along practical, sound business lines, and is the treasurer and one of the directors of the Business League of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pollard is taking hold of the housing question confronting the colored people of the District in the proper form, for although but recently completed, a number of houses of modern conveniences for his customers is now busily engaged in the erection of another row of brick houses in Le Droit Park. His offices are at the place where he began 10 years ago, now occupying a suite of three rooms on the front of the second floor of 609 F street, N. W., well equipped with a large, up-to-date law library in his law office, while his real estate department has all the requirements and paraphernalia necessary in a large modern office.

In his voluntary retirement from a lucrative government salary he has broken the old adage concerning employees: "Few die and none resign," and from the success already attained by him a successful and profitable future in the professional and business world seems assured.

THE AGE.

This is a fast age, colored folks, I'd have you all to know; And if you would be up to date you must get up and go. You've got no time to loiter around and on the corners lurk; I'll tell you what you've got to do—you have got to get to work. If you want to be somebody, for Old Father Time won't wait, So you've either got to hustle or be left outside the gate.

This is a wise age, colored folks; every day brings something new. And if you would be a power, you have got to dare and do. You've got to let ambition lift your mind toward the stars; Let her cause your mind to brighten like a Jupiter or Mars.

You've got to try and study all the ways of science and art, And in everything that's noble you be there to do your part.

This is the age, dear colored folks, that will your courage try; This is the age in which the race will either live or die. You've got to marshal to the front and show yourself a man, And if you fail one time don't stop, keep courage, try again.

This is the age to try us, we are in the balance now; A feather's weight perhaps decide which way the scales will go.

A feather's weight this way perchance, will win the world's applause. A feather's weight another way may mean a lost and ruined cause. You've got to hold up for the truth, and stand up for the right, Our residents fair and giddy youths must keep their honor bright.

Our girls must know just how to act when walking on the street, Our boys must not try to attract most every girl they meet.

This age's progressive, colored folks, the wheel is turning around, If you don't push toward the goal, that wheel will press you down. This is an age of sin that calls for Christians tried and true, Who'll keep cool heads 'mid all this din and fight the devil, too. Christians who will hold up the light in every walk of life, Who'll be an honor to their King when done with sin and strife.

—J. Conway Jackson.

SATTERWHITE ACQUITTED.

The persecutors of Mr. Satterwhite were defeated last week. After failing to convict of selling lots without license he was arrested for doing business on Sunday, which was also dismissed. Lots are being sold rapidly at 609 F street, N. W.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS HEATHE L. CHASE.

At the Ohio State Colored Educational and Industrial Exposition to be held in Columbus August 25 to 30 there will be more than 1000 individual exhibits.

Mr. R. R. Montgomery, editor of the Wisconsin Advocate, has been appointed as collector for the McKinley Memorial fund in Wisconsin. He was appointed by the late Postmaster General Payne. He has been appointed State Commissioner for the Negro Development Exposition.

Prof. Jas. S. Lee, editor of S. S. Searchlight, has been re-elected president of the Virginia District S. S. Convention.

The July issue of "Our Neighbor," published in Detroit, Mich., contains many interesting articles.

Mr. John H. Berry, B. S. P. H. D., who has been appointed superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital, is a graduate of Cornell.

Dr. I. L. Thomas is field agent of the Church Extension.

A Woman's Edition of the Reformer, Richmond, Va., will be issued the first or second week of September.

The degree of Mechanical Engineer has been conferred upon Mr. Francis de S. Smith.

Mr. William Nelson of Cleveland has a valuable article in the Cleveland Journal, the subject of which is: There Is No Race Problem to Solve.

Mr. Lewis Wood, manager of the Rising Son, has been re-elected as chancellor of the McKinley Lodge, Kansas City, Mo.

Rev. Bishop Johnson preached at the Second Baptist Church while he was in Atlantic City.

It is said that Mr. John Lange, who has served 26 years as the business manager of the Blind Boone Concert Company, cut the logs and hauled them with oxen, built a house the same day and moved in the house the same night. This happened to Mr. Lange in Columbia, Mo. Mr. Lange, according to the "Son" is very rich and is a dark-skinned citizen.

John S. Williams has been renominated for Congress from the eighth district of Jackson, Miss.

Louis A. Gourdain suddenly left Joliet, Ill., last Tuesday with his wife and son and all baggage.

William Rockefeller, who has been to Europe, has returned to New York. His health is much better.

The Stromboli volcano is in violent action again. The ashes reached Sicily. By the capsizing of a row boat four young men came near being drowned at Chesapeake Beach.

David W. Weber, a milliner at New York City, committed suicide this week by hanging himself in a closet. His health was not good.

The fast mail train on the Great Northern, a mile and a quarter east of Camden, Wash., and 35 miles east of Spokane, rolled down the 70-foot embankment and plunged in the waters of Diamond Lake last Monday afternoon. Seven persons are known to be killed by the accident.

Mrs. Alethea Foley, a negress at Cincinnati, Ohio, claims to have been married to Lafcadio Hearn, the writer who lately died in Japan.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company of Milwaukee, has withdrawn from the State of California.

Henry Clay, a negro, who eloped from Irvington, Ky., this week with a white girl, was arrested in Chicago last Monday.

Governor Swanson at Virginia has commuted the sentence of Robert Lewis, colored, from death to life imprisonment.

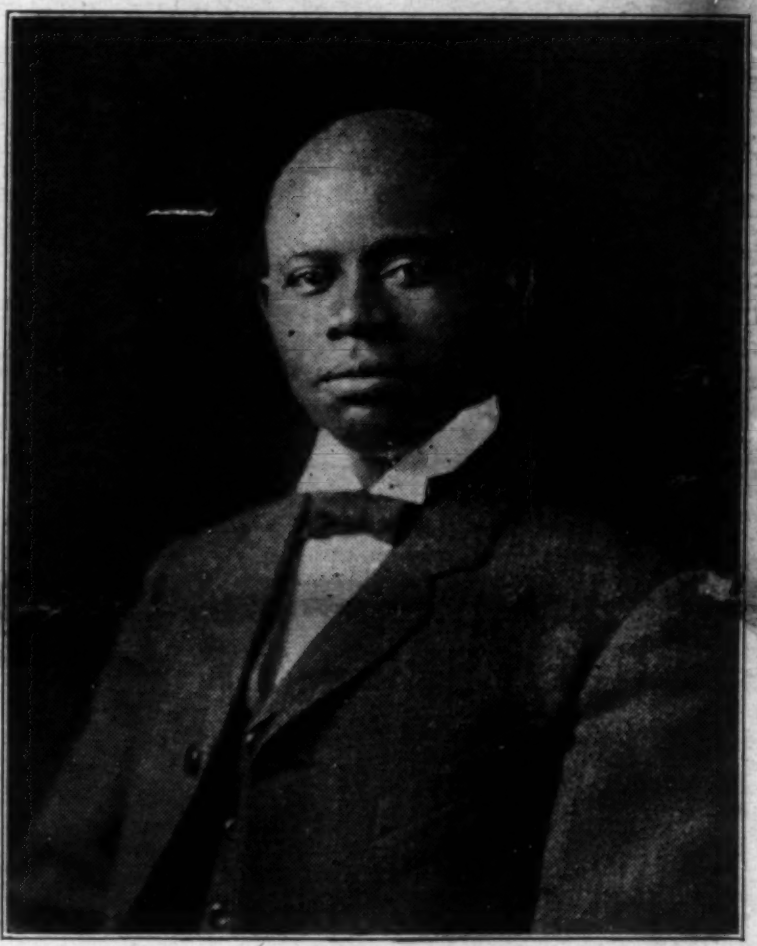
Robert Ray Ogden makes the 108th candidate who was sworn in last Tuesday morning as a member of the new fourth class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

THE CHRISTIAN CONGRESS. All visitors and delegates who intend to attend the Christian Congress that is to meet in this city are requested to send their names to The Bee at once. They are also requested to state with whom they stop. Any information that visitors and delegates want will be given if they will call or write to the Information Editor of The Bee, 1109 Eye street, N. W. Either send stamp or postal card for reply. There will be no charge for publishing names of visitors and delegates with whom they will stop. Persons who have matter for publication must reach the office not later than Wednesday evening of each week.

Managing Editors.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXCURSION. Sunday, July 29. \$1.00 to Frederick, Keedysville and Hagerstown and return. Train leaves Washington at 8:30 A. M.

READ THE BEE.



ATTORNEY WM. L. POLLARD.

GARBAGE TO LIGHT TOWN.

Alcohol Made from It Will Be Used as Fuel at Sioux City, Iowa.

Sioux City, Ia.—At a meeting of the city council recently a resolution was carried requesting City Chemist W. Lee Lewis to make an investigation into the possibility of making denatured alcohol from the garbage collected in Sioux City, the alcohol to be used as fuel to operate light engines in the city buildings.

Alderman Maxmiller subsequently declared that with Chemist W. Lee Lewis he took two buckets of garbage from his bakery kitchen, and they made a quantity of alcohol, fully equal and to all appearances as good alcohol as was ever made from any kind of "wood." As soon as investigations are completed to make it possible to use alcohol to run the light plant in the city building and library building, the city of Sioux City proposes to dispose of the garbage of the entire city by converting it into fuel fluid.

The potato peelings and biscuits, chicken bones and apple cores, old rags and cherry seeds, will all be boiled up together and converted into power for thousands of electric lights.

Mr. Lewis, who is professor of chemistry in Morningside college laboratory, said regarding the plan: "I am sure it is practical. Garbage, when properly treated, makes the best kind of wood alcohol. I believe the garbage of Sioux City would run the municipal plants and the plant necessary to make the alcohol. It is certainly an economical proposition, rivaling the idea of Victor Hugo that France loses \$50,000,000 every year by allowing the sewage to drain into the ocean when it should be put in the vineyards."

"I shall prepare the plans for the Sioux City plant, and we will be, in all probability, the first city in the United States to have such a plant."

LOCK YOUTH IN A PIG STY

French Peasant Takes Unusual and Revolting Method of Caring for Idiot Son.

London.—From St. Nazaire comes news of an almost incredible atrocity committed by a farmer in the neighborhood on the person of one of his sons, who is now 22 years of age. The unfortunate man is said to have been put into an empty pig sty on Christmas day and kept there until this present date in a state of the most revolting filth. The meager fare allowed him was passed through an aperture and he was bound and handcuffed all the time. Once a day the wretched victim was taken out for an hour's exercise, being led, still manacled, by a rope, as if he were some savage brute. It is added that when the guardsmen visited the farmer he related these miserable facts with an air of the utmost unconcern, explaining that the unhappy wretch was idiotic and that as he required careful supervision he had thought this the simplest course to adopt. The rest of the family sat by and listened with extraordinary indifference, not appearing to realize the enormity of this sequestration. The judicial authorities at St. Nazaire are going to pay a visit to the premises and in the meanwhile sharp watch is being kept on this extraordinary family.

PENNY POSTAGE COST HIGH

British Postmaster General Says Change Means \$500,000 Extra Outlay Yearly.

London.—"There is no nation with which we would rather see the facilities of communication extended than with the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic," said Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith to a deputation of members of parliament who called on him and on Postmaster General Sydney Buxton relative to the proposition to establish an Anglo-American two-cent postage rate.

Mr. Asquith added frankly that he had no money to give for the purpose and that there was no evidence that the United States government was desirous of making the proposed change.

Mr. Buxton remarked that it was entirely a question of money, so far as he was concerned. It would cost \$500,000 yearly to make the change.

Fed Ends in an Accident.

Logansport, Ind.—Mabel Blacke wanted to wear elbow sleeves on her summer gowns, but there were no sleeves. She told her fiancé, C. W. Rhinehart about it. "Sure; that's easy," he said. "Shave 'em off; I'll loan you my razor." Rhinehart secured the razor and lather to enable Miss Blacke to laugh at the shortage in elbow sleeves. Then he sat down to show her how to shave her arms. "Now, let me try," said Miss Blacke, and took the razor. She was doing nicely until she slipped and seized Rhinehart by the knee to steady herself. The razor cut a four-inch gash in Rhinehart's knee, clear to the bone. Miss Blacke ran through the streets, arms bare and covered with lather, and found a surgeon, who took nine stitches in the wound.

Bumped by Pig; Lockjaw Kills.

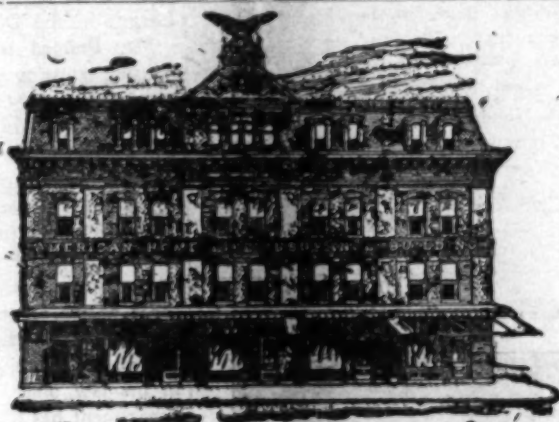
Dorchester, O.—Joseph Keifer, who was knocked from a ladder recently, is dead from tetanus. He was picking cherries from a tree at his home when one of his pigs entered the yard. His dog gave chase and the pig darted under the ladder upon which Mr. Keifer was standing. The ladder toppled over, throwing him 30 feet to the ground. He was uninjured except for a broken finger, which he ignored until lockjaw set in. Then he was beyond medical aid.

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ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

Purity Ice Company—corner 5th and L



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH AND G STREETS N.W. Washington, D. C.

NEW BREED OF FOWLS.

Ingenuity of New Jersey Farmer Overcomes the Annoyance of Scratching.
New York.—A New Jersey farmer has developed a breed of hens that ought to prove popular. For a number of years he had been annoyed by a neighbor's hens scratching in his garden, so he set about devising a strain of hens that would stay at home and not annoy the neighbors. He says he has succeeded. The new breed of fowls has legs of uneven length. The right leg is about six inches long and the left leg four. Owing to this inequality in underpinning a hen is unable to take steps of equal length. When she endeavors to wander any distance from the coop she walks in a circle and soon finds herself back at her own door. Furthermore, there can be no scratching by hens with mismatched legs. When a hen stands on the short leg the long one is put out of business and when she stands on the long one the short one can't reach the ground.

CONVANSING BY TELEPHONE
London Solicitors Have New Way of Adding to Burden of Feminine Population.
London.—The telephone, now installed in so many private houses, is likely to be turned into a troublesome adjunct of life if the new method of employing it for advertisement and canvassing purposes be pursued. The following is an illustration:
"Ring-a-ding went the bell of the telephone in my private house at tea-time."
"Ringer—Are you 0000 Kensington?"
"Receiver—Yes."
"Ringer—Is Mrs. B— at home?"
"Receiver—She is. Who shall I say wants her?"
"Ringer—I am So-and-so, a dealer in—"
"Receiver—A what?"
"Ringer—A dealer in— Kindly tell Mrs. B— that I am taking this means of canvassing for customers. My address is (address given), and I am in a position to offer her advantageous terms."
"The servant duly reported the conversation to the mistress of the house. She feels that a new terror will be added to the telephone if this kind of canvassing becomes popular."
"The fact that the social hour of five o'clock, at which Mrs. B— was entertaining callers, was selected by the dealer for her venture did not hesitate that she possess of finesse."

JUSTICE BROWN RETIRES.
Michigan Jurist Quits United States Supreme Bench After Fifteen Years' Service.

Washington.—Associate Justice Henry B. Brown has retired from the bench of the United States supreme court, after serving since 1891. It is understood that he will be succeeded by William H. Taft, at present secretary of war.

On the minutes of the supreme court there has been spread a letter to Justice Brown signed by Chief Justice



HENRY B. BROWN.

(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Who Has Retired.)

Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Mariah, Brewer, White and Peckham, expressing their regret over his retirement and testifying to their high appreciation of his services on the bench. Justice Brown made a suitable reply.

The retiring justice was 70 years old last March. He ascended the bench in January, 1891. Previous to that year he had been United States judge for the Eastern district of Michigan, from 1875 until 1890.

Philippine Hemp Crop Short.

Exporters report a shortage of the hemp crop amounting to 100,000 bales, valued at \$2,000,000. Drought and a typhoon in September caused the slump. Statistics forecast that the production for the first five months of 1906 will be 10,000 bales less than for the same time last year. Prices are high and continue to advance. Exporters expect that the crop next year will reach the normal amount.



HOLME'S Hotel

333 Vt. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

—European And American—

Bar Stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars Goo R. om 5 & 10c and Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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425 TENTH STREET, N. W. Telephone—Main—160.

FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 243, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 132, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dugan, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

DREYFUS VINDICATED

NAME OF FAMOUS FRENCH JEW IS CLEARED.

Officer Once Degraded as a Convicted Traitor Will Be Restored to Place in Army—History of the Tragedy.

Paris.—The complete vindication of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the charge of treason has been practically assured, and it is said he will be given the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Prosecutor General Baudouin, in concluding his address to the supreme court, formally asked the court to quash the verdict of the Rennes court-martial without retrial.

"The peace of the country," the prosecutor said, "demands it, and the whole world awaits the court's summary disposition of the subject, which will be a triumph for justice and truth."

With the government prosecutor asking the court to quash the Rennes verdict without retrial, the supreme court's decision goes without saying.

Quashing the Rennes verdict leaves Dreyfus an officer in the French army, cleared of all dishonor. He will be in the line of promotion.

The French people years ago ceased to look upon Dreyfus as a traitor. Instead he long has been regarded as a martyr, and the judgment of the court restoring him to the army will be acclaimed as an act of national restitution to a greatly wronged man.

Story of the Dreyfus Tragedy. Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, was a captain in the French army in 1893. He was a modest, unassuming man, living happily with his wife and children. Fate made him the victim of one of the greatest conspiracies developed in the history of modern Europe.

For some months before 1894 it was known to the French government that some French officer was traitorously selling French military secrets to the German staff. It was known that Germany had bought the secret of the French method of charging machine shells and also the secret that batteries of the new No. 120 guns had been assigned to the Ninth army corps.

It may be stated right here that it is now generally admitted that the real traitor was one Commandant Esterhazy, a blackguard, a gambler, and a degenerate, who for some mysterious reason was shielded by everyone in the conspiracy. When he could no longer be used Esterhazy was driven from France. He went to London, where he lived and died in wretched poverty, after selling the secret of his treachery to a newspaper for a few shillings.

No one outside of the conspirators knew that Esterhazy was the officer who was selling French military secrets to the German staff. The task of discovering the traitor was placed in the hands of the intelligence bureau of the French general staff. In 1893 the chief of the intelligence bureau was Col. Sandhurst. He set his spies to work.

Discovery of the Treason. It was not until September, 1894, that the spies of the secret intelligence department discovered in the waste paper basket of Lieut. Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, fragments of a paper, which, when pieced together, formed a memorandum, of which this is the translation:

"In the absence of any news indicating your desire to see me, I nevertheless send you, sir, certain information of interest: (1) A note on the hydraulic brake of 120 (method of operating this piece); a note on the outpost troops (a few modifications will be made in the new plan); (2) a note on modification in artillery formation; (3) a note relating to Madagascar; (4) the scheme relative to the manual of field firing of March 14, 1894. . . . I am just leaving for the maneuvers."

The foregoing memorandum afterwards became known as the famous "bordereau" which figured throughout the entire Dreyfus case.

Choose Dreyfus for Victim. Col. Sandhurst, chief of the secret intelligence bureau, was the first man to directly accuse Dreyfus of writing the bordereau. He it was who first suggested that the writing resembled that of Dreyfus. He pointed out that Dreyfus was a native of Alsace, and that he spoke and wrote German as fluently as he did French. (The bordereau was written in German.)

On October 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus was called to the war office. He was ushered into a room where he found Maj. Du Paty de Clam seated at a table. He was asked by the major to seat himself and to write at dictation Before witnesses Dreyfus began to write a pretended letter, dictated by Du Paty de Clam, beginning with insignificant words, but little by little introducing phrases from the bordereau. The witnesses afterwards swore that when Dreyfus wrote the words dictated from the bordereau his hand trembled and that he complained that the room was so cold that he could hardly write. Yet the temperature of the room was moderately warm.

Is Arrested and Convicted. After he had finished writing Dreyfus was informed by Du Paty de Clam that he was under arrest. He was hurried at once to the Cherche Midi prison, where for two weeks he was kept in close confinement without being informed of the charges against him.

At the end of two weeks Dreyfus was tried before a secret court. The witnesses against him were the officers commanding the several officers of the general staff. Several secret documents became known throughout the case as the famous "dossier." These documents made up what became known to the judges, but not to the public, as the president, and to the press were no terror to their publication would be the for a war with a great combat power. The power referred course was Germany.

Dreyfus was convicted by the court. It may be stated here that documents which made up the "dossier" were forgeries. Only one of them has ever been made public was a private letter from Lieut. von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, to Lieut. Col. Sandhurst, his colleague of the Italian embassy, written two years before, and contained the sentence:

"Cette canaille de D. deviens exigeant." This dog of a getting too important.) It was afterwards conceded by the accusers of Dreyfus that the "not refer to Dreyfus at all, referred to another person.

Dreyfus was convicted and sentenced, first to be publicly degraded and then to be transported and imprisoned for life on Devil's Island, a barren spot off Cayenne, South America. On January 5, 1895, the first of the sentence was carried out. Dreyfus, in full dress uniform, was conducted to the center of open space. A noncommissioned officer tore the epaulettes from his coat, ripped the gold braid from the coat, tore the buttons off, and as a supreme mark of degradation broke his sword across his knee and threw the dishonored fragments to the ground. Then the unhappy officer compelled to march to rognas along the front of his regiment.

A Prisoner on Devil's Island. On February 3, 1895, Dreyfus reached Devil's Island. Here he erected a stockade, like a pen in a negro convict's kept in the island was a hut. In this hut, under glare of an equatorial sun, Dreyfus was condemned to pass the remainder of his life. He ate and slept in the hut and took what exercise he could in the little stockade behind his guards. He was permitted to have no communication with his guards. He was denied soles of books and newspapers, was permitted to write to his once a month and to receive once a month from her.

The first blow to the innocent Dreyfus and to the identity of the culprit came later in the year 1896 by the discovery by spies of a telegram (petit bleu) written by Col. von Schwarzkoppen and addressed to Commandant Esterhazy calling upon him to give more information.

This card telegram—afterwards known in the case as the "petit bleu"—was written on a little blue card—was taken to Col. G. Picquet, who had succeeded Sandhurst as chief of the secret intelligence bureau. Col. Picquet into Esterhazy's record and examined. He obtained specimens of writing and made the sensational discovery that it was Esterhazy who had written the bordereau.

The struggle of Dreyfus' friends to obtain a new trial for him was unsuccessful, but it was not until after the death of President Faurie that the election of Loubet that they finally succeeded.

Dreyfus landed in France on Oct. 1899, and was placed in prison. Rennes to await his second trial, began on August 7. The same "dossier" was used against him. Again he was convicted on forged evidence. He was sentenced on September 9 to ten years' detention in a prison on French soil. The years he passed on Devil's Island were devoted from the sentence. President Loubet commuted the remaining years of Dreyfus, dismissed from the army was a free man. He retired to his estates in the country, but for the six years he has quietly but persistently worked for the vindication he has now gained.

NO SNAKES ON HIS GRAVE

William Moulton Ordered Brick to Keep Reptiles from Lying Above His Body.

Wilmington, Conn.—At the being held in court here on controversy between the heirs of late William Moulton over his estate, estimated at \$15,000, John A. brother-in-law of deceased, testified that the aged man had a great fear of snakes and just before his death erected that he be buried in a brick grave, "so that the snakes will not run themselves on my grave."

He also feared being buried alive and directed that his body be taken from burial as long as the law would and longer if possible. By his favorite horse and cow were reformed the moment he breathed last.

Waltzes 14 Hours; Is Champion Sig. Guattiero, champion waltzer, offered a prize of \$200 for body who could outwaltz him. Frenchmen, an Italian and a Spaniard accepted the challenge. The took place in the Tivoli Vauxhall hall at Paris. Guattiero waltzed for 14 hours, during which a couple of fluid, played the piano steadily, forming 54 waltzes.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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HAVE WE TRAITORS?

And now it is the suspicious opinion of many that there are traitors in the colored race and these traitors are men who are ambitious for office. The colored American must be entirely eliminated from politics. This is the mission of those who are behind the movement. Why should special agents be appointed for the purpose of taking church census? Why at this time is such a movement necessary? The agents are ignorant of the motives of those who have inaugurated this movement. Who is this dark Moses who has been selected to lead the entire colored race to political elimination? The colored Americans are warned to look about them and guard their every interest. The trying hour has not yet arrived. The Bee warns the colored American throughout this country to ask questions when they are questioned. If it is for the purpose of eliminating the colored citizen from politics, this government is cowardly and admits its inability to protect those who have been disfranchised in the face of laws and the constitution. We have traitors among us who are ready and willing to deprive the colored man of those rights and privileges for which Garrison died, Sumner died, and for which Douglass was enslaved. John Brown did not give up his life to perpetuate slavery but forever to destroy it. Our enslaved brothers and sisters in the South are entitled to enjoy that liberty and freedom that the constitution declares belongs to every honest American. What is the mission of this coming Christian Congress? Will it not warn its enslaved brothers and sisters to open their eyes and ears and listen to reason? Have we traitors among us? is the question that is uppermost in our minds. This is an age in which the colored man must either show his manhood or forever be enslaved.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The colored contingent of the Jamestown Exposition was in the city this week and called on the Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, as will be seen in the report in another column of The Bee.

The committee made a strong plea in the interest of Mr. Hill, cashier of the True Reformers' Bank of Richmond, Va. The committee was informed that it could not disburse the funds that were appropriated for the colored exhibit of the Jamestown Exposition. What does this mean? Is the honorable Assistant Secretary impressed with the idea that a gentleman of Mr. Hill's ability and the reputation that Col. Giles B. Jackson possesses, that the \$100,000 would not be properly handled? Does the treasury department want the country to understand that the colored committee of this Exposition is dishonest? What does this mean then? Will Col. Jackson, the Director-General of the Colored Annex of this Exposition submit to such an insult? How many millions of dollars have been squandered and misappropriated by white director-generals of white expositions and money again appropriated. The more the white man steals the more he is honored and the more an opportunity is given him. If Col.

Jackson is to be at the head of the colored annex, let him handle the money. The Bee from the start was against this "Jim Crow" affair, now the Government wants to "Jim Crow" the money that has been appropriated. The Bee will give Col. Jackson its support if he is to manage the business, but if he is now to be "Jim Crowed" The Bee wants nothing to do with it. The Bee would suggest to Col. Giles B. Jackson to give the Jamestown Exposition a wide berth. The action of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is an insult to the entire negro race.

AGAIN?

Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Congressional Committee, has sent out a letter to the press of the country requesting the publication of his appeal to the Republican voters of the country. Now the colored Republicans, that is, those who have not been disfranchised in the North and are permitted to vote, are requested to rally to the support of the party. Just what benefit it is to the colored voter to keep the Republicans in office we have been unable to see. During the last campaign the colored voters were promised everything and told everything. The national platform declared everything, and after victory was won, it was an insult to the Republican managers to be asked to carry out the provisions in the Republican platform. Again the colored voters are called upon to stand by the "Grand Old Party," and for what? What is the colored voter to receive? What will the Democratic party offer? The colored voter cannot go to the Democratic party because the colored man has been deprived of his political rights by that party. There is nothing, as we see, in sight for the colored voter from either party. The North is doing nothing for the colored voter and the South is doing less. So far as the political rights of the colored man are concerned, he has none and the Republican party is doing nothing to restore to the faithful black allies those rights which are guaranteed to him under the constitution. Will the colored voter again be fooled and hoodwinked?

Let the Republican party do something. The colored voter wants no pledges. He wants action. If something is done, he will again follow the grand old party.

A COLORED EDITOR HONORED.

From the Portland Advocate.
President Roosevelt has appointed James G. Carter, Editor of the Herald, of Brunswick, Ga., to be United States Counsel to Siam, Turkey, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Editor Carter, as editor of the Brunswick Herald, has made his influence felt far and near, and we congratulate our fellow quill driver upon his success.

All those who desire to go out of the country are at liberty to do so. The Bee congratulates its contemporary and hopes that he may return well and sound.

A NEW STORY.

The Bee presents this week a new story by Mrs. A. V. Chase. The readers of The Bee should not fail to read it. It begins with this issue.

"GABREAL BLOW."

Two weeks ago a paper came into existence called the World. It was a neat little sheet. From its composition The Bee knew that the editor was new in the business and that Gabreal would soon blow his trumpet and that would be the last of the new World. This new child has not reached The Bee sanctum this week. Has it paid the debt that its former contemporaries paid? Let us hope not. Nothing like experience.

OUR CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

The National People's Christian Congress will convene in this city on next Tuesday, July 31, to August 5, in Convention Hall, 5th and K streets, N. W. The Congress will be called to order by Rev. Oscar J. Scott, the presiding officer, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, who will introduce Hon. Henry L. West, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Mr. West will welcome the delegates to the Nation's Capital. Responses will be made by Bishop Goins of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. H. T. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be followed by greeting from the various denominational ministers: Bishop J. W. Smith, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. W. D. Norman, Recorder J. C. Dancy, the citizens of the District of Columbia, Rev. Geo. W. Lee, Rev. M. W. Clair, pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. There will be fully five thousand delegates in attendance from all over the country. It will be the greatest representative body of men and women in the United States. The president, Rev. O. J. Scott, and his several committees have about completed all the arrangements for the Congress

of training, when and where it should begin, to stop it.

15. Methods and plans for reaching our unreached in city and country.
16. Our duty to Africa, not so much sending trained workers to evangelize it in point of deportment for the race, as
17. As denominations to get more familiar with each other's efforts for the one common end—the salvation of the race and mankind.
18. To promote systematic study of the Bible.
19. To give opportunity for the wide dissemination of information among the leadership of the race.
20. To urge the cultivation of the spiritual and moral as the only backing for consistent and God-like use of the intellectual, social and material.



REV. P. A. WALLACE.

and will announce the official program today.

The Board of Directors will meet at Galbraith Church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and will meet every morning thereafter until the Congress adjourns. Rev. Corrothers, chairman of the Committee on Transportation, has arranged for an excursion to Harper's Ferry, which will be announced later. The finance and other committees will make their full report to the Executive Committee Monday morning at the headquarters of the General Committee.

ITS OBJECTS.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding as to the real object and purpose of this great movement. In order to dispel any gloom which might prevent a clear insight into the real aim of this Congress, we give below twenty objects which this organization is striving to accomplish.

1. To urge aggressive Christian work among the youth of the race.
2. To emphasize the means now in operation in all churches and through all agencies interested, looking to Christian work among the young.
3. To consider the growing indifference, if any among the youth, to the Church and other Christian agencies.



DR. S. L. CORROTHERS,

Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

4. To promote denominational fraternity.
5. To call attention to the treasure spent by the negro and his friends North and South, looking to his development, and what has been the result of that spending.
6. To emphasize the necessity for self-help and by this encourage the help of others.
7. To get an utterance from the race as to its future in the light of the past and present, such as a union of all denominations among us will pre-eminently be.
8. To emphasize the Christian training of children in the home as the basis of all other training.
9. To urge child culture as carried on by primary departments, in Sunday school kindergartens, in church and secular schools, Junior Young Peoples' Societies, etc.
10. To exhibit the bright side of the race such as ten thousand Christian negroes would make.
11. To promote friendly relations with the races we live among and to emphasize the interdependence of American citizens white and black.
12. To consider the worldly disposition of our young men and their indifference to educational advantages compared with the young women of the race.
13. To advance the missionary and revival effort with special reference to the youth at home and abroad.
14. To consider the question of crime among the negro race and what system

of training, when and where it should begin, to stop it.

15. Methods and plans for reaching our unreached in city and country.

16. Our duty to Africa, not so much sending trained workers to evangelize it in point of deportment for the race, as

17. As denominations to get more familiar with each other's efforts for the one common end—the salvation of the race and mankind.

18. To promote systematic study of the Bible.

19. To give opportunity for the wide dissemination of information among the leadership of the race.

20. To urge the cultivation of the spiritual and moral as the only backing for consistent and God-like use of the intellectual, social and material.

The Ushers' Associations of the several churches have about perfected arrangements looking to the proper seating of the hundreds and thousands of visitors attending the sessions of this Congress.

Mr. C. H. Harris, president of the Ushers' Association of Asbury Church, has assured the committees on arrangements that he will be in attendance at each session with a full and efficient corps of ushers. The other presidents give equal assurances of their ability to care for the throngs, so as far as the ushers are concerned, every man is in perfect readiness.

WOMAN IN A FIGHT—A SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The Color Line is Drawn. (Special to The Bee.)

Detroit, Mich., July 19, '06.
The National Association of Club Sisters have the office fever. In flaming head lines in the Detroit Free Press the following appeared:

"Fight at Election—Big Rumpus at Session of Colored Woman's Convention—Charge Made that One Candidate for President Had too White a Skin—After Ten Hours of Squabbling Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Jackson, is Elected."

This fight was over the election of officers among the most intelligent in the colored race—Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Mrs. Josephine Bruce, Misses Cornelia Bowen and Hallie Q. Brown. Mrs. Thurman had on hand forty-two delegates of her own State who had sworn to stand by her to the bitter end, and they stood. But had it not been for the Michigan contingent, Sister Lucy would not have pulled off the Presidency, because during all the balloting her vote remained almost fixed between 69 and 78, but of course, when the sun began to go down behind the Western hills and everybody was thirsty, hungry and half mad, they voted for anything that came along. Mrs. Terrell pulled out after the first ballot. She got 29 votes out of the 181, but of course there were so many in the field that it was hardly expected that she would get more, and then, two or three women declared themselves opposed to Mrs. Terrell's stepping down. "She was already the Honorary President and to accept the office of President would be a step downward." My! My! Don't you see how anxious we are to keep a woman on the pinnacle when she is once perched there? But you know why this "grand stand play" was made. Why that election was about the warmest thing unless we go back to Friday morning just before adjournment, when Miss Hallie Q. Brown, without any warning whatsoever, mounted the platform and in the language of Garrison roused the audience. "I will be heard, I must be heard," declared she. "A color line is being drawn in this convention. I have been informed by a number of delegates that the candidate that I am supporting for the Presidency is not eligible to office on account of the lightness of her complexion." She was referring to Mrs. Bruce. She said to a reporter later, "When I attended the 25th Anniversary of Booker T. Washington, I pledged Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Bruce I would use my endeavors toward electing Mrs. Bruce, and when I found that her enemies were availing themselves of the same weapon they used in Buffalo, I thought it was about time to have the matter forever settled." This was the apology she made for having thus attacked us. It was a little warm in there for awhile, but they began singing and adjourning and all went out in confusion.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs addressed Association on Thursday evening. The Detroit News of Friday morning said: "Miss Nannie Burroughs of Louisville, Ky., gave a short address on 'The Afro-American Woman in Business.' Miss Burroughs is a woman of great oratorical ability and carried her audience by storm."

Then the afternoon paper of Friday says: "Don't stick together—fault of the negro race," says Convention speaker. That the negro race stands in its own light by refusing to patronize stores by its own people and going to establishments conducted by white men, is why they are discriminated against, was the assertion made by Miss Nannie Burroughs of Louisville, Ky., at the meeting held by the National Association of Colored Women at the Y. W. C. A. building on Thursday evening. Miss Burroughs referred bitterly to the Southern stores in which negro women are not permitted to even try on hats and have their shoes

fit on the premises. The trouble with the colored people is, they do not stick together and patronize their own race, said Miss Burroughs. If there is a store run by a colored person and across the street a store run by a white person, they walk across the street and inconvenience themselves to patronize the white man's store. There are opportunities in all lines of business for colored men and women if the race will but pull together and uplift one another.

The very lady who was so anxious that Madam Mollie C. T. Terrell would not come down and dwell among the mortals, was the leading candidate for the presidency, Miss Cornelia Bowen. She had promised to support Mrs. Booker T., but she pulled off and was determined to get it for herself. She was sick when she was knocked out. She was the corresponding secretary and as soon as she was knocked out she wanted to resign the position. They insisted on her keeping it and at the installation service, when everybody was trying to say something nice she came forward as pale as Death's playmate to merely bow and stepped back into line. The next day at the board meeting she made another attempt to resign, but her friends urged her to hold on.

WHY WE ARE "JIM CROWED."

It is very strange that human beings should desire to discriminate against one another. Nevertheless it is a fact that a certain class of white people, the poorer class, are the persons to exercise this custom which has been enacted into law. Strange as it may seem and unnatural as it may look, the condition the white people are responsible for. The actions upon the street cars of some individuals, especially when they are returning from picnics and excursions, establish the basis for those to act who have the power and machinery of the legislative power of governments. If many could see themselves as others see them, perhaps there would be less reformatory action exercised. But if these individuals would only stop and consider how ridiculous they look and how obnoxious their actions appear, The Bee is certain that "Jim Crowism" would die a natural death. On the other hand, if you attempt to apprise these disturbers of the peace of their actions, that moment you would be insulted and confusion would be more founded. The law is an actual fact and what must we do? There is a remedy. But the question is, "will it be adopted if given?" What will the pulpit do in this connection? Is that institution doing all that it can do? An educated Congress has been called to convene in this city for the purpose, the movers say, of improving the condition of a certain class of people. This Congress is supposed to suggest measures and methods that will be of credit to the masses. These suggestions will come from the lips of the most learned among this people.

If the Congress does no more than what was reported to have been done in Atlanta, Ga., last year, it would be better that it didn't convene. Every State in the Union will be represented. Every college and educational institution in the United States will attend this Congress.

There are lots of questions to be considered and discussed. "Jim Crowism" and race discrimination are two important questions. Discussion of methods by which they may eliminate from the bodies of politics. Then there are other questions of importance.

When the religious phase of the Congress comes up, Christians in deed and in act should handle it. Not the sham preacher; not the quasi Christian; not the hypocrite, but the man or woman who believes in God and the Christian religion.

We are "Jim Crowed" because we disregard the laws of nature and the laws of God. We are "Jim Crowed" because we don't respect ourselves and have less respect for others. Let our Christian Congress suggest the remedy.

IT WAS A SICKLY SENTIMENT.

From the Seattle Republican.
When Judge Woffard of Kansas City gave Wallace Cooper, a negro, thirty years in the penitentiary instead of sending him to the gallows and in passing sentence delivered a lecture which ran as follows:

"How old are you?" asked Judge Woffard.
"Twenty years."
"Well," said the judge, "you're guilty of murder all right, but you're a poor, ignorant black man, and I don't want to hang you. You have no friends. You have no one to plead that you were insane when you killed this man. If I sentence you to hang you will hang just as sure as there's a God in heaven."

"There will not be a whole lot of women circulating petitions to save your neck. There will not be a lot of fool men writing letters to the governor to save you. No one will send you flowers. You'll just be forgotten until the day set for your hanging and then they'll hang you. I'll sentence you to thirty years in the penitentiary."

He relieved himself of a beautiful bunch of sentiment which may have been appreciated by the prisoner, but not by the negroes in general. The negro wants no more nor less than any other citizen.

If a negro is guilty of a crime he should be hanged then the law says so. The negro desires to be sentimentally smeared over him, nor no mercy because he is black.

PROGRESS.

From Our Neighbor.
A traveler who knows he has reached his destination, and also that he has succeeded in advancing his path further than his brightened him to anticipate, naturally breathing spell and, looking back, reflects upon the difficulties he has mounted.

Would it not be well for us to occasionally glance along the aisles of centuries and determine for our satisfaction what real advancement have made in justice, freedom and liberty, the noblest of all virtues, the time of the Caesars, when the eagles of Rome were seen in every has humanity less pride? Are we gentle than the early Christians? Intelligence so far advanced that at once recognize the difference between what is just and unjust? Have we progressed so far in perspicacity to regard the difference between liberty license as a question fit only for young and immature, and do we times do unto others as we wish neighbors and friends would do unto us?

If the twentieth century sees advanced in our love of justice and play; if it beholds us not only but anxious to ameliorate the condition of any unfortunate slave in the dawn heralds a charity as beautiful as the Star of Bethlehem, then indeed are progressing in the right way whatever material prosperity we enjoy will surely pale into insignificance beside the advance in those virtues which are always the mainstay of a nation.

ACT.

From the Newport Star.
It is decidedly disgusting to read articles nowadays complaining about negro hasn't got this and the other, time is gone in this country where other nationality of people will lose time and spend their money doing the negro and when it is done, any extent, you can rest assured hope to gain rather than to lose.

The negro now, after 47 years of freedom, is a full grown man and he show himself a man by doing everything which he sees other men doing. white people are becoming tired of carrying us. So many of have and are abusing our privileges those whites who were inclined to us have turned away. So many of think because some kindly white has stood sponsor for us for so many years that the sun will always shine the same place, overlooking the fact that all things have a change and we must always be on the alert lest props be taken away before we are to stand alone.

It has been our experience that men who complain the loudest and the greatest ad about the help of the race are the ones whose career has been the least helpful and encouraging to race. They do things which knock down and out, and then they are to abuse everybody because they put them on their shoulders and then, especially when they are a little more deserving than a useless mal.

AT THE MAJESTIC.

The Majestic Theater will open season Saturday, August 4, with the Dixie Minstrels. It is claimed these minstrels are the best in the East. There are forty participants of the first class. This show is organized and directed by Voelckel and Nolen, who stage the Black Patti Troubadours. Cure your tickets at once.

EX-REGISTER LYONS.

Probable He Will Retain Place on National Committee.

From the Kentucky Standard.
Augusta, Ga., July—As yet H. W. Lyons, ex-Register of the Treasury, has not returned to Georgia, though it is said that he will do so in a short time. It is well known that Lyons was quite successful at the office of law before he was appointed Register of the Treasury, and thought that he would soon build a lucrative practice in this city, which will be located. It is understood in addition to his Augusta office he has a Washington connection.

Mr. Lyons, it will be recalled, only Afro-American member of the National Committee, which honor he held for something over eight years. Notwithstanding there has been the past of displacing him with a man, it is not at all probable that a thing will occur.

On account of the bad water in New York, the people drink water from the Hudson River. The slave of Jeff. Davis, died at the age of 101 years.



The Week in Society

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mr. James Jones spent a few days in Philadelphia recently.

Bishop and Mrs. Derrick and Bishop Tanner have gone to Bermuda, B. W. I.

Miss Maggie Janifer is the guest of Miss Appa Davis of Hampton, Va.

Mr. Jesse Russell and Mr. E. Stewart are visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dursley, who left for Cape May, were entertained by Mrs. Dursley's sister while in Philadelphia.

Messrs. J. C. Bostick and Chas. Thomas were in Brooklyn, N. Y., the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Miller.

Mr. F. H. M. Murray, editor of the Home News, Alexandria, Va., who has been quite sick is able to be out.

The evangelist, Mrs. Anna Brown, is in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. T. H. Norman has gone to West Virginia to visit her daughter, Mrs. S. Brown.

Mr. B. Carr is at White Sulphur Springs.

Misses Alice and Sarah Harris are at Cape May and Miss Essie Rust of Wilmington, Del., is spending some time with them.

Mr. Janie Jones of Philadelphia spent a brief but pleasant time in the city last week.

Rev. J. M. Harris of Kansas City, Mo., will be in Washington soon to attend the Young People's Congress.

Miss M. Harrod spent some time with Miss Martha Holmes of Alexandria, Va.

Rev. I. H. Carpenter, a graduate of the Theological Department of Howard University, now at Salem, Va., is a prospective candidate for the traveling connection in the M. E. Conference to be held at Mt. Zion, April, 1907.

Mr. Chas. Pickett has gone to Chicago, where his wife and her sister are expected to join him.

Mrs. Gay Lewis Pelham and children have gone to Detroit and will be the guests of Mrs. B. B. Pelham.

Mr. R. D. Nanning left for a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Rev. J. M. C. Caggin has returned to his church work at Grace M. E. Church in Covington, Ga.

Miss Elsie Syphax has been visiting Miss Mena Downing of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Evans are attending the Summer Normal School at Hampton, Va.

Miss Gertrude Baehus, who has been here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Chiles, has returned to Richmond.

The following Washington people are at Lawnside, N. Y.: Prof. and Mrs. John Nalle, Miss Blaise Nalle, Mrs. and Miss Gachar and Mr. B. G. Moore.

Miss Marion Archer and Mr. Andrew Dalney of Manchester, Va., were married in this city a few days ago.

Mr. James Bolden is in Philadelphia. Mrs. Mary Taylor of Brooklyn is here visiting friends.

Mr. W. E. Tyler stopped here on his way to his home in Portsmouth, Va.

Mrs. M. M. Gilmore of Rock Hill, S. C., who spent some time here, has returned to her home.

Miss Lula Forrester of Richmond is here visiting her sister, Miss Alice Forrester.

Lawyer Lewis J. Gregory of this city will leave after the close of the Young People's Congress for a three weeks' visit to Saratoga and Atlantic City.

Mrs. K. Mills, formerly of Oakland, Cal., but now of this city, is visiting her home as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clarke.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, our Literary Editor, is running a series of stories in this paper. The first one is "SHE KEPT HER WORD, OR LEVI TROOMAN."

Mrs. Clarence Thomas (nee Langhorne), accompanied by her son, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas, Joilet street, near Wisconsin avenue, N. W. She will spend one month with her mother.

Mrs. Lula Murrell, wife of Col. Wm. Murrell, is spending some time in Atlantic City, N. J.

Prof. Clarence Cameron White sends The Bee a greeting from abroad. He is doing well. His greeting comes from London, England.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell left the city Tuesday for Thoroughfare, Va. She will be gone several days. From there she will go to Norwich, Conn., to join her husband.

Mrs. L. V. Contee and daughter, Miss Ollie, will leave the city in a few days on their summer vacation.

Mrs. Hattie Johnson has left the city for Saratoga and Thousand Islands.

Miss Annie M. Johnson of 1528 15th street, N. W., is confined to her residence. Dr. Charles West is the attending physician.

For particulars of the forthcoming St. Luke's Church excursion to the lower Potomac the latter part of August see the August issue of The Bee.

The Amphion Glee Club carried down the Potomac last Saturday evening a large number of patrons on their moonlight excursion on the Jane Mosley.

The reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. F. Browne, 118 S street, N. W., last Friday evening, in honor of their son, Samuel A. Browne, who has been absent from the city seven years, was largely attended by his friends. The spacious parlor and reception room, where the guests assembled, presented a beautiful scene. The table in the large dining room comprised all the delicacies of the season. The music, which consisted of a piano, violin and clarinet, made it very pleasant for the guests. All retired at a reasonable hour highly gratified over the enjoyment they had. Mr. Browne has been to Cuba, the Philippines and Japan and many other places of interest.

Among those present were Miss George Brown, Miss Josie Carter, Miss Eliza Bell, Miss Martha Cooper, Miss Elsie Kennedy, Miss Blanche Samont, Miss Elizabeth Yates, Miss Julia Golicier, Miss Serena Carter, Miss Garrie Waller, Miss Gerster Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Braxton, Mrs. Maria Kennedy, Mrs. Lina Cooper, Mrs. Rosa B. Alexander, Messrs. Bennie F. Browne, Jas. A. Browne, Jas. Lee, Jas. Campbell, Wm. Thomas, Deane, Wm. Burrell, Jno. W. Matthews, Chas. Egan.

Mr. Geo. A. Carter, Ex-treasurer of the District Grand Lodge No. 20, G. U. O. of O. E. has just returned from Atlantic City and other important parts in New Jersey much improved.

Col. Wm. Murrell will go to Atlantic City August 6th.

The doctor is keeping bachelor's hall now.

Rev. W. E. Taylor and wife, who were so highly entertained by the True Reformers last Wednesday evening have left the city for their home.

Mrs. Sallie Murrell left for Atlantic City, N. J., Monday.

Mr. Lee, brother of Mrs. Fernanda Lee, was married to Mrs. Bora Powell of 1754 K street, N. W., by Rev. Israel Denick in Philadelphia, Pa., a few days ago, at the residence of the pastor. Both left for Atlantic City to spend their honeymoon. They will return to August.

Mrs. John P. Green and daughter left the city last week for Greensboro and Salem, N. C., to be gone all the summer.

The delegates to the Business League will go over the Seaboard Air Line railroad next month.

Mrs. Samuel M. Pierie and children have gone to North Carolina on a visit.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers in his sermons denounced the excursions down the Potomac river to his congregation. The Christians of the city instead of using their influence and time spending their spare change for the upbuilding of the Christian religion so as to spread the Christian influence and demonstrating the real worth of being a Christian, they partake or shake hands with the world in their entertainments and amusements.

The excursions or the like entertainments are against the real Christian faith, against the landmarks that are laid down for the Christian to go by. Lack of the real faith have caused nations to be against nations, congregations against congregations, families against families and children against parents.

The church should never depend on



THE NADINOLA GIRL

FAMOUS BEAUTY CREAM
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
WASHINGTON AGENTS

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COUPON No. 1.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 75 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE THE LARGE \$1.50 BOTTLE OF RED SULPHUR BLOOD SEARCHER, THE KING OF BLOOD MEDICINES. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

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GREAT RAZOR SALE

\$2.50 and \$3.00 IMPORTED RAZORS 89c. We will place on sale for two weeks 5000 Travellers Sample Razors including Wade & Butcher Water-holm Pipe, I. L. L. Ero, Brandt and all leading brands. Every razor will be honed and set ready for use and any razor not giving entire satisfaction will be exchanged.



Why pay 2.00 or 3.00 for a Truss when we guarantee a fit or money refunded.

SPECIAL PRICES AND ATTENTION TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.



Fine Sparkling Ice Cream Soda 5c. a glass. Fine soaps, fine perfumes, fine everything for everybody at

Peoples Drug Store

SEVENTH AND EYE STS. NEAR CONVENTION HALL.

the world for their existence and when Christians show to the worldly class they show lack of faith. The worldly class is waiting patiently to see what will be the outcome of the Christian religion since the Christian acts and engages in the same customs and habits.

It is the Christian people and not the worldly people who have to make this world as Christ would have it to be.

When our Christian people go down the river among all those worldly classes, they are in a dangerous situation and should something happen that would cause them to be called to depart with this life, what would become of them?

The congregation of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church approves of their pastor's advice, although everybody likes some pleasure, but Dr. S. L. Corrothers believes there is pleasure for the Christian in trying to save souls.

Dr. Corrothers announced that he was going to send out a letter to each and every pastor of the District setting forth his opinion on this subject.

There will be a denominational rally at Galbraith Church, 5th and K streets, N. W., August 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TWO WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE DEAD.

Miss Florrie Murray eldest daughter of Spencer and Maggie Murray, departed this life last Monday between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, after comparatively a short illness.

Miss Murray was a most genial, estimable and lovable young lady and enjoyed the esteem and respect of every one with whom she came in contact. She was active in church life, a teacher for many years and at the time of her demise, in St. Luke's Sunday school.

Miss Murray leaves behind her a legion sincerely regret her death.

Mr. John Crowner, well known in the social circles of this city, and a trusted employee of the Pullman company, was buried from the 10th Street Baptist Church last Monday. Deceased was a member of the Banner Young Men's Immediate Relief, and the Crispus Attucks Associations, who attended in a body.

In addition thereto a large number of friends attended the funeral services at the church. Mr. Crowner died very suddenly with an attack of hemorrhage, apparently enjoying perfect health the day prior to his death, having been seen shopping with his wife in the downtown shopping district.

Deceased leaves a widow, formerly Miss Alexenia Laws, of a well-known family of this city, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Interment at Harmony Cemetery.

ON TO ATLANTA

Special Fast Train from Washington to Meeting of National Negro Business League.

Arrangements have been made for a special fast train from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., on account of the National Negro Business League.

The train will consist of baggage car, Pullman sleepers and dining car, complete and first-class in every particular and will run via the Seaboard Air Line Railway, leaving Washington, Monday, August 27, and reaching Atlanta the next day.

The Seaboard Air Line enters the old

railway station at Atlanta and persons who travel over this line will avoid being Jim-Crowed at the new Atlanta terminal station, where colored passengers are not allowed to enter or leave by the front entrance, but are compelled to use a Jim Crow entrance on a side street.

This will be the official train and will carry the officers and executive committee of the Business League.

The rate will be a fare and a third for the round trip. For further particulars, address C. F. Adams, Transportation Agent, N. N. B. L., No. 934 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

July

Furniture Sale Wardrobes

You have never had a better opportunity of buying reliable Furniture at a saving than is offered by our annual July sale. We have reduced all prices liberally, and many of them have been cut to less than cost. At the same time we are offering our usual easy terms of credit without extra cost.

Tomorrow we shall make a special drive on

WARDROBES

and will make extra price cuts on every pattern in stock in addition to the general reductions. There are many styles, with single or double doors, and every one will be sold at a bargain price.

PETER GROGAN,

817, 809, 821, 823 Seventh Street.

THE BLUE RIBBON.

The Blue Ribbon Magazine, one of the best monthly journals published in this country, will contain this month some very interesting Christian Congress news as well as other matter of interest. The publishers of this journal are very enterprising men.

POLICEMAN FINED.

St. Louis, July 14.—In passing along North Thirteenth street Policeman J. Collins pleasantly accosted a twelve-year-old colored girl named Ruby Johnson with, "Hello, Topsy." The child resented the alleged pleasantry and because of her language Policeman Collins arrested her. When Judge Bishop, in Police Court, heard the evidence today he promptly released Ruby, severely lectured Policeman Collins and then assessed Collins \$13.75, the cost of the prosecution.

INTER-STATE PASSENGERS.

An Appeal for Justice.

Section 4. That section fifteen of said act be amended to read as follows:

Section 15. That the commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, whenever, after full hearing upon complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this Act, or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall

be of the opinion that any of the rates, or charges whatsoever, demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this Act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust or unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate to rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged; and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation, to the extent to which the Commission find the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge as prescribed, and conform to the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the Commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the Commission or otherwise, in respect to joint rates, fares, or charges, shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof, the Commission may after hearing make a supplemented order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1906.

Hon. W. Calvin Chase, Attorney-at-Law, 1109 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been informed that you always take a prominent part in all that affects the interests of your race, I take the liberty to enclose herewith Section 4 of the railway rate regulation law (Public, No. 337) recently passed by Congress, and which becomes effective August twenty-ninth, from which, after careful reading, you will learn that the "Jim Crow" car laws of the several Southern States are annulled so far as interstate railway travel is concerned.

In other words, when this law becomes effective, a colored person holding a ticket from a point in Mississippi to a point in Alabama, Louisiana or Tennessee is entitled to ride in the same coaches with white passengers and eat in the dining cars on Southern railway trains. Also, inasmuch as sleeping car companies are brought under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, colored passengers, under the provisions of the law, when traveling as interstate passengers, are entitled to accommodations with white passengers in cars are entitled to both criminal and

Teacher's College

The Teachers' College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., offers the best courses of study for men and women desiring to become expert professional teachers of kindergartens, graded and industrial schools, high schools, normal schools and colleges.

Special attention is called to correlated courses in manual training, mechanical and architectural drawing, domestic science, domestic art and music. Courses of two and four years lead to diploma and degree respectively. Special course of one year for college graduates. Tuition \$10. Expenses small. Graduates assisted in securing positions.

For further information address Rev. L. B. Moore, Dean, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Dandy Dixie Minstrels

AND COTTON PICKERS' BAND
MINSTREL MEISTER SINGERS

Best All-Star
Negro Minstrel Vaudeville, Song, Dance, Fun Show ever seen.
Singers—Sweet
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PHUNNY PHELLOWS
Specialties—Sensational
EBONY ECSTASIES
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Distinguished Dixie Darkies
THE BAND
and a
"F-O-W-L-DEED"

Direction
VOELCKEL & NOLAN

The "Barnum & Bailey of Real Negro Minstrelsy.
Opens season Majestic Theatre Sat ur day Aug. 4th and following week.

civil redress against offending railways. It is a discriminatory practice, according to law cited, for railways to force colored passengers to ride in "Jim Crow" cars or deny them the right to eat in dining cars or occupy berths in sleeping cars, and a formal petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission will bring forth an order, of the Commissioners comply with their oaths, guaranteeing to colored passengers in interstate travel the same privileges white passengers are allowed.

I hope you will grasp his opportunity to secure justice for our race.

Most respectfully,
William P. Owens.

Arkansas.

Longer engagements means happier of friends of all ages who deeply and Craft called from Labor to Refreshment, after which several candidates were raised to the Sublime degree.

San Francisco is in great need of labor. Employers have appealed to the railroads to assist them in getting men.

She Kept Her Word

OR
Levi Trooman

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, Author of "A Peculiar People," Etc.
(Written Especially for THE WASHINGTON BEE.)

PROLOGUE.

The persons connected with this story are descendants of two of the first families of the United States.

The Ontop family had the distinction of being one of the leading families of Virginia, socially, politically and in wealth.

The Trooman family consisted of lineal descendants of Lord Baltimore, of the State of Maryland. Some of the Trooman family are permanently located in foreign countries, but come to America occasionally.

CHAPTER I.

Bettie Ontop was an orphan, both parents having died before she had reached her teens. Her mother died first leaving her to the care of her father, who became depressed in spirit over the death of his wife. He went abroad, thinking the trip would do him good.

Realizing that his health was failing he returned home and put Bettie in the charge of her brother, Lee Ontop, and his wife that they might rear her as an own child. Having fallen prey to an incurable sickness, Mr. Justine Ontop made his will and had barely finished the arrangements for the future welfare of his only child, when the reaper Death called for him, and he, too, was forever lost to this world.

Bettie was devoted to her aunt and uncle and they to her. In a short time after the death of Bettie's father her aunt and uncle adopted her as their own child. They had an only son who was older than Bettie and he was away, perfecting himself in his chosen profession, the law.

During vacation, Lee Ontop spent most of his time with his cousin and adopted sister, Bettie, and often said that he was going to try to win her as his wife when he began the practice of law. His mother was shocked at the idea, but his father said he saw no reason why such should not be the final outcome.

After Bettie had received the best advantage of the home schools she was sent abroad to the leading seminary for young women, where she got the most polished training in every detail.

Mr. and Mrs. Ontop were quite lonely so they turned their attention to the real estate affairs of the late Mr. Justine Ontop.

Great was their astonishment when they failed to find the deed to the home of Bettie's parents. Diligent search disclosed the fact that no deed had ever been recorded in the name of Justine Ontop. They knew that it was their duty to ascertain the cause and set about straightening everything before their adopted daughter's return from abroad.

In order to get the deed, and in fact, all the business of the property of the deceased brother straight, Mr. Lee Ontop and his wife gave a deed of trust on their own home for the required amount of money. The whole matter had to be done secretly and at the same time supply the necessary wants of both children while they were in school.

The mortgage would be paid off in a few years, for their son was sure to obtain a good position with some great law firm.

The Ontop household was busily engaged in fixing for the return of their son, who had finished the law course with the highest honors and was ready to enter upon his life's work. The leading firm of New York had invited him to join as a junior partner.

Lee knew nothing of the mortgage on his father's home, but felt very proud of the promised opportunity of giving "the old folks a couple of thousands a year to make them feel good."

It was not surprising that he concluded that his cousin Bettie "was childish in her ways and might not make the kind of wife a lawyer should have. She would be too inquisitive and persistent; would want to know the why and the wherefore for everything." He had learned that there were things in his profession which would cause a wife's suspicion to run wild and he easily abandoned all desire to win the hand of his cousin.

Years of careful study had made a wonderful change in the appearance of, not Bettie now, but Miss Ontop, and Lee was speechless when he met her the first time after an absence of three years.

In order to rid himself of her on his return home, he had brought a friend with him to spend some time. He hoped his friend, who was his chum at school, and his cousin would form a "liking for each other." When he saw his cousin he wished Levi Trooman, his chum, had been somewhere else. "Such a lovely woman, just the woman I should wed," said Mr. Lee Ontop.

He loved his friend Levi and had picked out to himself the scene of his cousin

and his chum housekeeping, at some future day. But now that he had seen Miss Ontop, "perfection in the guise of woman," he thought that she was just the kind of helpmate he should have.

Levi Trooman had all through school depended on his own resources, notwithstanding his widowed mother sent him an amount sufficient to pay his expenses. He knew that the taxes on their large estate had not been paid since the death of his father and if allowed to go unpaid would in time prove disastrous.

Many opportunities were given to the young men at the school to make their way through school by their own effort and many took advantage of them, thus instead of spending what his mother sent him, he banked it and would say, that it was for a rainy day. At graduation his mother sent him a check for a large sum, some of which was used in replenishing his wardrobe and the remainder was deposited in the bank.

Mr. Trooman had the promise of the firm which had elected Mr. Ontop as junior member, of employment. He did not care to practice law for some time, he said.

Miss Bettie Ontop received the attention of Mr. Trooman in a cordial manner, feeling that he was not only her cousin's guest but hers also, as it was all in the family.

The gentlemen were accustomed, after the last meal each day, to take a stroll in order to enjoy a quiet smoke. On this occasion the stroll was taken, but only one seemed to enjoy the smoke. "Old boy," said Lee, "I am going in; you follow as soon as you feel so inclined."

Mr. Trooman was a little surprised at the action of his host but made no reply.

Instead of going in the house after he had finished his first cigar, he lighted another and made himself comfortable in the hammock. Between the consolation gained from the cigar and the gentle breeze, inflated with sweet perfume from the surrounding plants, which cooled his brow, he took a refreshing nap. On waking he caught the sound of a sweet voice singing a song very familiar to him, and after the last strain had died, Mr. Trooman settled himself again in the hammock and began to cogitate and excoitate and his conclusion was that his host had fallen in love with Miss Ontop himself. "Any man would do the same thing."

Mr. Trooman decided to leave as soon as he could without causing any of the members of the Ontop household to suspect his reason for so doing.

CHAPTER II.

Miss Ontop was pleased with the attentions of her cousin, and yet she thought that Mr. Trooman was being slighted and so stated her thoughts to her cousin. Mr. Ontop regretted that while he was an admirer of music he was unable to render it in any form, and he had forgotten to tell Miss Ontop of the ability of his chum, both as a composer and performer.

Before saying anything of his decision to take his departure, Mr. Trooman asked Miss Ontop to sing and play the song to which reference was made in the preceding chapter. She said she would if he, Mr. Trooman, would play the violin obligato. With becoming modesty Mr. Trooman took the proffered violin and was ready to begin his part at the proper time. After finishing the piece all present were enraptured. Anxious to exhibit her skill on the violin, Miss Ontop asked Mr. Trooman to exchange places, which he, with apparent reluctance, did.

Inwardly Mr. Trooman was glad of the opportunity and as he seated himself at the piano his friend, Mr. Lee Ontop, just remembered that at school many honors had been bestowed on Mr. Trooman for his musical ability.

There was no room for any improvement on the interpretation of Mr. Trooman nor criticism, except complimentary, on his playing.

"Your touch and expression are so much like those of my dear friend away across the ocean," said Miss Ontop to Mr. Trooman. "That song," she continued, was sent to my friend while I was at school, and if she knew the sender and author such knowledge was held sacred, for she never admitted that she knew. No one in the entire Seminary could render it as she did, and now to think that you even eclipse her performance is something I fail to understand."

Of course Mr. Trooman had learned that Miss Ontop had met his sister when she had told about the song, and he, too, had a secret. He knew all about the song, for he was the author and composer. He volunteered to inquire the name of the friend of Miss Ontop, which she gave in German, remarking at the same time that most all the girls called her plain Juliet.

Miss Ontop was also a fine composer and she and Mr. Trooman sang and

played a number of her compositions. Her whole soul beamed in her eyes as she congratulated Mr. Trooman, and he found that he was not as anxious to leave the home of his former schoolmate as he had thought. He did not see very much of Mr. Lee Ontop when they assembled at meals or in the drawing room. How pleased was Mrs. Ontop when she discovered that her adopted daughter preferred the company of Mr. Levi Trooman to that of her son, Lee. "I do not think that first cousins should marry, there is almost always something wrong with their children," was what she would often say to her husband.

(To be continued in our next.)

WINS THE CONSERVATOR CASE.

from the Chicago Conservator. After Judge Asa Adams had tried D. Ewell's complaint against the Chicago Conservator and found nothing in it, and dismissed it as unworthy of court consideration, Ewell tried it again in Judge John Richardson's court and the case was called Thursday.

B. F. Moseley appeared for the Conservator and a white lawyer whose name we did not get, appeared for Ewell. Mr. Ewell's lawyer, in this court as in the other, was good and able, but Ewell had no case, and no lawyer, however smart, can create a case out of nothing. The case was again non-suited or dismissed, and Mr. Ewell still dreams of other courts.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

White folks have a peculiar way of getting each other out of trouble. In the case of Marcus Crahan of Providence, R. I., now up for counterfeiting, the principal reasons advanced for his pardon are previous good character, the state of his health, the severity of the sentence in view of the fact that he pleaded guilty and saved the government the expense of a long trial, also his exemplary conduct in prison. This was a colored man he would have received 30 years instead of 15, with no prospects of pardon or anything else. Now ain't this true?

U. S. Senator Depew has not recovered from his serious ailment that caused his withdrawal from the Senate. He is not allowed to see any callers or transact any business.

Last Monday J. B. Sloan, Jr., chief of the President's secret service guards, was found guilty of assault and paid \$10 fine. It appears he struck a photographer because he took a snapshot of the President. From the number of pictures and the newspaper notoriety of the President and his family there should be no kick. There is a strong disposition on the part of certain white people of the United States to inaugurate a monarchy, with the negro of course getting the wrong end of the stick. The backbone would be the Army and Navy, as it is well understood that no negro can live in these bodies, especially the Navy.

Last week we made a trip over to Anacostia. We find a good many of the race living well and doing well, owning their teams, etc. The new bridge is moving along in great shape. We find some of our people in the push. Major Sylvester should be congratulated. No matter what part of the city you are in, you can see some of his sleuths going the rounds.

The Compacks are getting together. Most Worshipful Brother Henry C. Cox is working night and day. The Compacks are the oldest negro Masonic organization in the United States. At one time everything was Compack. It is now State Rite, Compack and State Rite. The brethren of the 19th street faction of Masons are having a good time at Boston, Mass. All the bodies had sessions. There was a large attendance present, etc. Much business transacted.

For light upon dark subjects, read the Washington Bee.

The members of the Virginia Avenue faction have had their hall painted. The building is now in first-class shape, both in and out. N. B.—We have reference to the building. We rest here.

Relative to the servant problem in brief, we find that the work in these sections for colored servants is as follows: First, more hours; second, harder work; third, less pay; fourth, humiliation. It is much better for the colored brother to enter business and be his own boss, no matter how humble, than to continue as now. We know of cases of ash men and furniture drivers who live as comfortable as government employees and can show more money, too to boot. There are some nice white people who treat their colored help with consideration, and there are others who give them hot stuff. We are talking from observations. We rest here.

Ill. and Rev. Sir Knight Wm. H. Severson, 33d degree, uncle of Dr. P. B. Brooks, 33d degree, is the assistant pastor of Israel Bethel Church, 1st and B streets, S. W. Brother Severson is old of nature's noblemen.

The Right Rev. Dr. Allen, M. W. N. G. Master of F. A. A. Y. Masons for North America, is making his grand rounds. The probabilities are that the next session of the National Grand Lodge will convene in Washington, the Capitol of the Nation.

READ THE BEE.

PAUPERS ARE FEWER

ALMSHOUSE POPULATION LOW-ER, SAYS CENSUS BUREAU.

Majority of Them Are Men—Foreigners Outnumber American-Born Among Public Dependents—Many Are Diseased.

Washington.—The bureau of the cen census has just published a special report on paupers in the almshouses of the United States. The bureau's inquiry develops several interesting facts, among which are that pauperism is decreasing and that hospital facilities for unfortunates formerly sent to almshouses have become better and more scientifically administered.

The number of paupers in almshouses on December 31, 1903, was 81,764, and the number admitted during 1904 81,412, making a total of 163,176 persons who were in almshouses during the whole or a part of the year 1904. Of this total 111,817 were men and 51,359 women. The number included 52,444 men and 29,320 women, and the number admitted, 59,373 men and 22,039 women.

The number of paupers in almshouses in 1880 was 66,203 and in 1890 73,045. But although the number of almshouse paupers is increasing the increase has not kept pace with the growth of population and consequently the ratio of almshouse paupers to population is decreasing. In 1880 it was 132 per 100,000 of population; it decreased to 116.6 in 1890 and to 101.4 in 1903. In part, at least, this decline in institutional pauperism is due to changes in the treatment of the mentally and physically defective poor, who in former times were sent to almshouses but are now cared for in hospitals or asylums, and also to the development of rationally organized charity which strives to make the poor self-supporting and to place destitute children in families rather than in almshouses.

Although pauperism is less prevalent among women than among men, the chief distinction between the two sexes seems to be that women, having once entered an almshouse are there permanently, while men are to a large extent only winter boarders. Although decreasing, the ratios are still high in some of the older commonwealths located in sections with large urban centers and a comparatively severe climate.

Climate affects pauperism in states where severe winters prevail and those permitting easy entrance and discharge from almshouses.

For example, states with large urban populations and states with methods of almshouse administration allowing great freedom of ingress and egress show large percentages of admissions and discharges, while agricultural states and states with mild winters show correspondingly small percentages.

The percentages of discharges do not, however, signify that the discharged never return, for of the thousands who are discharged with the opening of summer the majority can be depended upon to return with the cold weather. In fact, the number admitted during 1904 were, for the most part, seasoned inmates.

The foreign-born whites whose economic position is not high show a greater tendency toward pauperism than the native whites of native parentage and native whites of foreign parentage. There is, however, no reason to believe that many immigrants drift into almshouses soon after their arrival in the United States, for only 2.1 per cent. of all the foreign born in almshouses had been in this country for less than five years. Among the different nationalities of foreign-born whites the degree of thrift, combined with racial characteristics, seems to determine the tendency toward pauperism.

That pauperism is in a large measure a concomitant of age and its accompanying evils is shown by the large percentage at least 50 years of age, and the rapid increase in the number of almshouse paupers in each of the succeeding quinquennial age periods between 55 and 65 years, after which the high death rate prevents any further increase.

The relation between age and pauperism is also shown when it is observed that the proportion of paupers appears to be much smaller among the native whites of foreign parentage, in which class there are comparatively few elderly persons, than it is among the foreign-born whites which class is composed for the most part of adults.

Among the relatively large numbers of negroes in the earlier age groups are found many who are suffering from pulmonary complaints and many feeble-minded who are sent to the almshouse as soon as their inability to earn a livelihood is established.

Of the total paupers in almshouses nearly two-thirds were mentally or physically defective.

More than three-fourths of the almshouse paupers old enough to work were incapacitated.

Of the aggregate almshouse population 17,134 died during the year. Of this number, more than two-thirds were at least 50 years of age.

Found Bracelet in Outback.

Continued.—Henry Kellerman, of St. Bernard, an enthusiastic collector of Indian relics, reported the catch of an unusually large catfish, which he found in his stomach a gold bracelet lost by Miss Anna Ganning, a girl friend, while she was out boating with him three years ago. The bracelet was returned to its owner.

MONEY IN DEAD LETTERS.

More Than \$5,000 Found by Washington Postal Officials—Great Amount of Unclaimed Mail.

Washington.—More than \$5,000 was received at the dead-letter office of the post office department in May. Only a small percentage of this amount can be returned to the senders, for the reason that the writers give insufficient addresses. The majority of these letters are written by poor persons, including many foreigners, and are, for the most part, intended for mail-order houses, but on account of wrong addresses finally reach the dead-letter office.

The total number of pieces of unclaimed matter received during the month was 805,668, against 667,100 in April, but notwithstanding the large increase in receipts, every piece of mail received was opened and treated, leaving no accumulation at the beginning of this month.

A new record was made in the percentage of letters returned to senders, 30 per cent. being the average for the month. It is estimated that not more than 35 per cent. of the so-called "returnable" letters can in fact be returned. The number of letters returned last month was 135,018, against 115,857 in April, 1906, and 109,332 in May, 1905.

Money was found in 7,243 letters, to the amount of \$5,167.51. In May, 1905, \$4,568.03 was contained in 7,253 letters, showing a slight decrease for 1906 in the number of letters received containing money, but quite a considerable increase in the amount of money inclosed.

FLEAS KEEPING THEM BUSY

State Employees in Michigan's Capital Complain of Guinea Pigs in Building.

Lansing, Mich.—The state highway department and the state dairy and food department occupy quarters in the state block on one of the principal corners of Washington avenue. Employees of the highway department complain that the food department has caused the building to become infested with fleas, which are a source of great annoyance.

The food department keeps a number of guinea pigs to which it feeds suspicious articles of food to ascertain whether they contain poison. If the food is poisonous the pigs die; if it is healthy they grow fat.

The food department's pigs are fat. Fat guinea pigs attract fleas and hence the complaint of the highway employees. They assert that the fleas climb the stairs and interrupt the state's business.

When some of the highway department clerks should be engaged in examining specifications for a stone road or writing out speeches for the highway commissioner they are to be found chasing the elusive flea. They respectfully request that the guinea pigs be abolished.

ARMY MARKSMEN GAIN.

President Expresses His Gratification Over the Remarkable Progress Among Enlisted Men.

Washington.—In a letter to Acting Secretary Oliver, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification over the remarkable progress in marksmanship by the enlisted men of the army. Before the Spanish war the American private soldier was admittedly the best shot in the world. The addition of a large number of volunteers had the effect of greatly reducing the average, but since the reorganization following the war every effort has been made to stimulate interest in marksmanship, and the result is that to-day the average is probably higher than it was at the beginning of the war.

The figures laid before the president which elicited his approval showed that in 1903 there were in the whole army 58 expert riflemen, 349 sharpshooters and 599 marksmen, as the various grades are known technically. In the following year these had increased to 364 expert riflemen, 1,433 sharpshooters and 1,484 marksmen. Last year the record stood 594 expert riflemen, 3,371 sharpshooters and 3,436 marksmen.

BREAD AND MILK HER ELIXIR

Woman Who Made It Her Diet for Twenty Years Dies at 108 with Form of a Girl.

New York.—Whether a diet of bread and milk taken almost exclusively for 40 years is responsible for the remarkable preservation from the effects of old age shown in the body of Mrs. Mary Fay, who died in the city almshouse at the age of 108 years a few days ago, is a question of debate among physicians.

Despite the extreme age of Mrs. Fay her body is in as perfect physical condition and as well nourished as that of a comparatively young woman, according to Coroner's Physician Dr. Philip O'Hendon.

"I have performed 4,500 autopsies," said Dr. O'Hendon, "but she was the best preserved person I ever saw. Were it not for the lines in her face she would not have been taken for more than 35 years of age."

"She weighed approximately 100 pounds and was a little more than five feet in height. The body was exceptionally well nourished, and the teeth in upper and lower jaws were in perfect condition."

Ow's Stomach a Diamond Mine. Omaha, Neb.—A pecking house employee found a diamond set in the gold in the stomach of a cow. The stone is valued at \$100.

LARGEST LAND OWNER

AGED MEXICAN IS POSSESSOR OF 15,000,000 ACRES.

Three-Quarters of a City and Cattledrains of Thousands Also Belong to Gen. Terrazas—Has Enormous Income.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Gen. Luis Terrazas, whose wealth is conservatively estimated at \$200,000,000, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth at his home in this city a few days ago. Gen. Terrazas is said to be the largest individual land owner in the world, his estates in western Mexico approximating more than 15,000,000 acres. He owns several hundred thousand head of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. Some of the richest mines in Mexico belong to him.

He and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, the acting governor of the state, control the banking business of this portion of Mexico, and they are largely interested also in some of the big financial institutions of Mexico City. Three-fourths of the residences and business houses in this city of 50,000 people are owned by Gen. Terrazas, and he receives an enormous income from rentals. Most of the large industrial plants in this city and throughout the state were established and are owned by Gen. Terrazas and Gov. Creel.

Despite his advanced age Gen. Terrazas devotes several hours each day to directing the management of his many interests. He recently made a horseback journey of more than 200 miles, inspecting his ranches and farms. It was not an infrequent occurrence while on his trip to spend ten or twelve hours a day in the saddle. He employs many thousands of Mexicans and is highly regarded by them all.

Gen. Terrazas has been constitutional governor of the state of Chihuahua for many years. He retired from the active duties of the office a few years ago and had his son-in-law, Enrique C. Creel, appointed to the place as acting governor. Gov. Creel has American ideas and the state is making wonderful industrial progress under his direction.

CATS ABLE TO STOP TRAINS

Engineers Say Eyes of Feline Family Are Like Signal Lamps at Night.

Brookfield, Mo.—"Did you ever see a black cat's eyes when they were in the line of an electric light?" asked Ben Woodlief, traveling engineer for the Missouri division of the Burlington road. "If one steps on the railroad track ahead of the engine and looks up the engineer sees two vivid lights ahead of him as large and clearly defined as any signal service lights on the road. Sometimes they are red, but most generally green or white. In the night time, of course, the engineer can't see the cat, and all he can do is to run in obedience to the cat-eye signals. If they are white he goes ahead, without slackening; if green he is cautious; if red he applies the air to make a stop. Sometimes a train is brought to a dead halt before the engineer learns what's up against him. The running men tell me that the eyes of polecats and rabbits are almost as perfect signals as cat's eyes. No, there's been no talk of training cats to act as signalmen. Engineers would stand for it, because they hate cats on general principles, and if they had their way would be happy to lay the universal feline on the rails in front of their locomotives and crowd on all steam."

SEEK RELICS OF IRELAND.

Deputation Coming to United States to Obtain Objects for Exhibition at Dublin in 1907.

London.—A deputation is going to America to obtain objects of historical interest for the international exhibition to be held at Dublin in 1907. Prof. Thomas H. Teggan, principal of the Central Training college, Dublin, has sailed for New York, and Father Patrick Lally of Galway and Col. McEneaney of Dublin will follow. They will visit all the larger cities to obtain relics in the possession of families of Irish descent and objects associated with the Napoleonic era held by Americans.

While the exhibition is being strongly supported opposition to it has been aroused in some quarters. The Irish nationalists are especially opposed to it, John H. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party in the house of commons, explaining that what Ireland desired at present was a national and not an international exhibition, as the Irish industries are not sufficiently developed to be placed beside the manufactures of other countries.

Representations have been made to the state department at Washington not to support the exhibition by encouraging people to exhibit.

Bells Smashed by the Feet.

Mount Holly, Pa.—There appears to be an abundance of snakes in Burlington county, and many residents of the place had districts had marked profits in his searches. Hiram Kinnear, of Woodmansie, caught his first snake that averaged 37 1/2 inches in length.

These were held to George V. Desch, a dealer of Cheltenham, at the rate of 15 cents a foot. Kilpatrick took the snake "to market" wrapped around his arm, as he had no other way to carry them.

A TEMPLE OF BUDDHA

ONE RECENTLY TRANSPORTED FROM JAPAN.

Interesting Oriental Place of Worship Said to Be the Only One in America—Has Been Placed in Philadelphia Park.

Philadelphia.—In this free land the pious or the superstitious may worship anything or nothing without causing comment. But we have not yet grown accustomed to the worship of Buddha, and the sight of Japanese appealing to the gods of their island home is one to cause a national craning of necks. The shrine that is the mecca for pious orientals is a temple recently set up by Japanese workmen in a shady corner of Fairmount park, Philadelphia. It was never intended as a place of worship, but was set up merely as a curiosity for American visitors to the park. Just as pious Americans in a foreign land, however, would avail themselves of the privilege of praying and meditating in a Christian church, so Japs who live in Philadelphia or who go there on foreign ships, seek the favor of their own gods in the quaint retreat just erected in Fairmount park.

The temple is said to be the only one outside of Japan. The Japs are indebted to John H. Converse and Samuel M. Vaucian for the privilege of worshipping Buddha in a foreign land. Once within the sacred portals Buddhists might imagine themselves back in the land of the lotus. Wide-eyed and gentle visaged goddesses await the coming of the believer, wonderfully carved symbols adorn the altars, mother of pearl incense bowls are at hand for the faithful, and Buddhist deities in various poses invite a continuance of the homage to which they were accustomed in the land of their origin. It is very interesting, very original and ancient enough to satisfy the most exacting lover of the antique. The temple was built more than 300 years ago at the village of Furimachi, province of Hadachi, Japan, by Lord Satake Gion-no-Tayu, of the noble Satake family, in memory of his father, and for the peaceful rest of his departed soul. It is two stories high and resembles an Indian pagoda in its architecture. There is an out-



THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

side balcony on the second story encircling the structure, which is 45 feet high, 30 feet wide and 16 feet in depth. Its roof is tiled, as are all Buddhist temples, in distinction from Shinto temples, which are always straw thatched. The chrysanthemum, which is the Japanese imperial crest, is seen prominently upon the roof. It was allowed to be put there when the imperial tablet was conferred upon the temple. The two Devas, Brahma and Indra, stand on either side of the gate as guards of the temple. Fantastic and fabulous beasts carved out of wood project from every beam and support, corresponding to the gargoyles of Christian ecclesiastical architecture. The old bronze bell, which hangs on the balcony was cast 450 years ago, and was used to summon the devout to prayer.

In the interior of the second floor are the shrines and religious treasures. The shrine of the Goddess of Mercy stands in the center, guarded on each side by two sacred dogs which were carved 600 years ago. Hung about are the curious cymbals, gongs, bells and drums which are used in the religious ceremonies. On the wall hangs a picture of the Buddhist paradise, painted on silk. External Buddha is seen in one corner. The mural paintings are by the best artists of the time, and the design is different in each panel.

Among the regular visitors to the temple are members of the Japanese colony at the University of Pennsylvania. One student, a devout worshiper of Buddha, is almost a daily visitor to the shrine in the park. He is always alone, and is very careful to see that no mocking freshman or sophomore follows him to the scene of his devotion. Only the flesh and blood guardians of the temple and Brahma, the fierce-looking image who eternally scowls at the visitors, see the little student burn incense to the gods of his homeland.

Chain-Making Machine.
Lelone, a Belgian inventor, has devised what is said to be the first successful apparatus with which, by the use of but one furnace and one machine, a continuous chain may be made and completely finished. The iron is fed into the machine in the shape of straight rods, and comes out a complete chain. Chains of any size may thus be made, from the smallest "tackles" up to huge chains used in the navy.

Paris Exports Record Broken.
Consul General Mason, at Paris, has completed the records for the fiscal year. He says the total exports from Paris to the United States were \$52,927,635, showing an increase of 27 per cent, and breaking the record.

FOUND TREASURE IN LAKE.

Boys While Bathing at Cleveland Discover Iron Chest, But Are Forced to Give It Up to Brewers' Union.

Cleveland, O.—"Ouch!" exclaimed one of a group of small boys who were bathing in the lake the other afternoon. "Gee, my foot hit somethin'! Somethin' hard like iron."

Soon all were splashing about and groping their way along the bottom, endeavoring to find the cause of the trouble. In a few minutes two of them bumped heads as they crawled blindly about. Then they put out their hands and one of them felt a hard, square metallic substance. He struggled to the surface with a good sized iron chest in his arms.

All shouted as they gathered around: "Cap'n Kidd's treasure." "Guess we ain't lucky!" And they carried the box, good and heavy, to the shore. There they expected to open it and to divide the treasure in true pirate style. "Maybe its diamonds and gold and silver and—" Just then a patrolman happened on the scene.

"What's that? Found Cap'n Kidd's treasure, have you? Guess not. I've heard of that iron chest before." He took charge of it and carried it to the station house. When the lid was pried open inside were found stock certificates and life insurance policies to the amount of \$4,000 and other valuable papers. It was the iron box which had been stolen from the office of the Brewers' union on the night of June 21 by some one who entered the office with a duplicate key and then abstracted the box from the safe. A silver watch was missing from the chest. Otherwise the contents were intact.

Frederick Jepp, the treasurer of the union, was called to the station and took charge of the box.

CABIN NEARLY 200 YEARS OLD

Relic Situated at Pittsburgh Recalls Days When Settlers Battled with Redskins.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Alone, yet with stately appearance, stands a log cabin built of rough hewn timber and mud plaster upon Squirrel hill by John McComb, nearly 175 years ago. At that time the McComb cabin was a veritable fortress.

Indians galore inhabited the now peaceful residential section of Squirrel hill and many times the McComb family and their few nearby neighbors were forced to take up arms and fight for their lives against the "redskins." The log cabin stands alone in the center of a big plot of ground just off Murray Hill avenue.

The old cabin, of historic fame, is now a dilapidated structure. The walls still stand as firm as when they were erected some years ago, but the floors have warped, and the interior is in a general state of decay. In the cellar of the cabin are located two large wells of water, dug by the McComb family at a time when they were besieged by Indians.

Until last February the cabin was occupied by an old servant of the McComb family, Mrs. Lucy Rogers. For 23 years after the McComb family vacated the cabin Mrs. Rogers and her family lived in the log house. Mrs. Rogers was a slave to Dr. E. A. Van Camp, formerly American consul to the Fiji Islands, and after her services as bondswoman to that family ceased she entered the employ of the McComb family.

DIG UP HISTORIC CANNON.

Famous Gun Was Thrown Overboard from British Ship During the Revolution.

Palermo, N. J.—There has just been dug up here and removed to Ocean City a cannon with a revolutionary history. For more than a century it had done duty as a fender on the Marshall property, on what is known as the Cannon and Shore road, where it had been placed by Uriah Smith, an early settler of the county, and who owned the property at that time. While the cannon had long been famous in that section, little was known of its history, and H. L. Stafford, of this place, looked it up.

From Barber's history of Cape May county he learned that the cannon was one of the 12 thrown overboard from the British brigantine Delight, which went ashore in a fog on Peck's Beach, on June 2, 1778. The local militia took possession of the vessel and sent its crew under guard to Philadelphia. The cannon, cast off to lighten the ship in an effort to get off the beach, was found by Smith and placed at the corner of his land for a fender.

Girl Trudges 300 Miles.
Richmond, Va.—Tanned by the summer sun and begrimed by the dust of travel, Mrs. Catherine Hampton recently reached Richmond after a journey on foot from Abingdon, Washington county, more than 300 miles from Richmond. The young woman, who is attractive, says that she left her home on May 1, proceeding by way of the country roads, stopping for food and shelter wherever the day's journey happened to find her. She declares her sole idea in making the long journey was to see and talk to Gov. Swanson. She believes he is the greatest man in the world. Secretary Ben Owens did not deem it advisable to have his chief bothered with the curiosity seeker.

Boom in Japanese Trade.
London.—Japanese foreign trade for the first six months of 1906, according to the correspondent at Tokyo of the Times, shows an increase of \$10,000,000 in exports and a decrease of \$30,000,000 in imports as compared with the same period of 1905.

TO VISIT NEIGHBORS

SECRETARY ROOT OFF FOR PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Significance of Official's Mission to South America—Will Attempt to Dispel Erroneous Beliefs Regarding Our Attitude.

Washington.—An event of great importance to both South America and the United States is the trip which Secretary of State Root is making at present to the third pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro and to the other principal South American cities.

The purpose of the trip, it is frankly stated, is to encourage better relations with our South American neighbors. Secretary Root will make a number of speeches and will talk personally with all the most distinguished statesmen of the south American countries. He will try to remove the popular idea from the Latin-American mind that the United States is armed with a big stick and intends eventually to bring the entire western hemisphere under its control.

In place of these erroneous beliefs Secretary Root will tell them that we will protect them from old world invasion and will try to be friendly and trade in peace with them. We will insist, he will tell them, that they must pay their debts and fight off plagues.

Root goes not officially, but as a distinguished visitor to the conference, which meets at Rio de Janeiro about the 23d of July. The president's summer palace at Petropolis, across the bay, will be his residence.

From Rio, at the conclusion of the conference the Charleston will convey Secretary Root to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, around the Horn to Valparaiso, Buenos Ventura and up to Panama. He will inspect the canal and return home in October.

The official representatives of the United States to the Pan-American conference will be William I. Buchanan, chairman; ex-Gov. H. A. Montague, of Virginia; Dr. L. S. Rowa, of the



SECRETARY OF STATE ROOT. (Caption Official Who is Making a Tour of South American Countries.)

University of Pennsylvania; Van Weer Polk, of Tennessee; Tulio Larrinaga, the Porto Rican delegate in congress; Prof. Paul S. Reineck, of the University of Wisconsin, and Charles Ray Dean, of the state department, who goes as secretary.

For the first time the South American countries have been asked to the conference at The Hague. So that fact makes the coming Pan-American conference very important.

The delegates of all the creditor countries will probably take a united stand in favor of what is known as the Drago doctrine, the name being derived from the fact that it was the first generally advocated by Dr. Louis Drago, minister for foreign affairs of the Argentine republic. This doctrine is briefly that a citizen of some foreign country, as, for example, the United States, who lends money to the government of a South American country, ought to depend solely upon the courts of the country to which the money is loaned for collection, and that under no circumstances should he invoke the aid of his own government to collect such a debt.

In support of such a doctrine it is pointed out that money lenders who advance money to impetuous and unreliable governments, such as some of the South American republics are, charge sufficient interest and impose other hard conditions to fully compensate for the risks they run of losing the money.

It is considered unfair by South American statesmen that their governments should become involved in continuous diplomatic difficulties with foreign nations by dealings which have been of a private character and with private citizens of those countries.

The conference will discuss other subjects, such as international copyright, quarantine regulations, uniformity of customs and court regulation, and the general topic of arbitration.

LEPER COLONY IN PHILIPPINES.

The first permanent leper colony in the Philippines has been established on Cullion island, in the Philippines, and 200 lepers have been removed there from Cebu. All cases discovered in the future will be sent there. Four Catholic nuns have volunteered their services and are now en route to the settlement to devote their lives to nursing the afflicted.

"Spotless Town" Is Found.

Pickford township, in northern Michigan, a Chippewa county subdivision with a population of 1,500 and an area of 213 square miles, possesses a unique distinction. Since its organization in 1877 it has had only one criminal case. The first liquor license is yet to be granted and paupers are unknown.

TO STUDY YANKEE TACTICS

Lieut. Brugere of France Will Attend United States College Through Courtesy of Roosevelt.

Kansas City.—Lieut. Jean Batiste Brugere, son of Gen. Brugere, chief of staff of the French army, is the guest of officers at Fort Leavenworth.

The presence of the young Frenchman in this country is a recognition by President Roosevelt of the courtesies paid Gen. Chaffee, Gen. Bell and Gen. Crozier by Gen. Brugere during the visit of the American officers to France last year.

Upon the return of the American commission, after spending several weeks in France studying French mili-



LIEUT. JEAN BATISTE BRUGERE. (French Army Officer Who Will Study American Military Methods.)

tary methods, Gen. Bell made it known to the president that Gen. Brugere was exceedingly anxious that his son should have a course of study at the United States staff college. Some months ago President Roosevelt extended an invitation to the young man to enter the school at Fort Leavenworth, and Lieut. Brugere arrived in New York about the middle of March. He visited President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft before coming west.

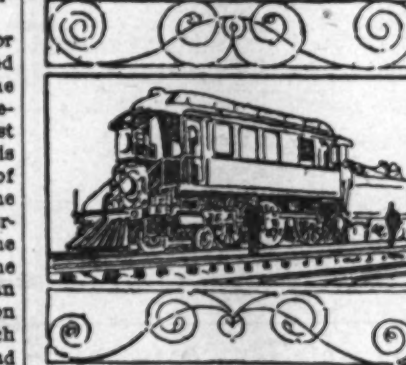
Lieut. Brugere, who is 23 years old, comes from a long line of French warriors. He holds a commission in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, now stationed at Tiemen, Algeria. He was a student at the Ecole Militaire at St. Cyr for two years and at Saumur a year, after which he received a commission in the regiment to which he belongs at the present time. Until the opening of the staff college next fall Lieut. Brugere will devote himself to the American language and acoustom himself to American ways.

LOCOMOTIVE IN POLITICS.

Equipped with Private Observatory—"Vermont Political Machine" Has Interesting History.

New York.—One of the best equipped of the few private observation locomotives owned by railroad officials in this country is the St. Lawrence, the property of the Central Vermont railway.

This locomotive, which has an interesting history, was originally owned by Col. E. C. Smith, former president



"THE VERMONT POLITICAL MACHINE."

of the Central Vermont road and governor of Vermont, and was used by Gov. Smith as the pilot of his private car, Mansfield.

By some of those who were active in Vermont politics while Mr. Smith was chief executive of the Green Mountain state the St. Lawrence was known as "the Vermont political machine," a name which was developed through the frequent use of the locomotive on political errands in state campaigns.

When Gov. Smith retired from the presidency of the road, the St. Lawrence became the property of the railway company and is now used by General Manager Jones and other officials.

The locomotive was constructed with a view to the peculiar uses to which it might be and is now put to such as conveying the chief officials of the road on their tours of inspection over the line, as well as for hauling the private cars on trips of business or pleasure. It was built in Schenectady, 14 years ago. It is of the eight-wheel type, with the observation car in front and above the boiler. The observation saloon is handsomely furnished with carpet and rattan chairs.

The boiler mountings on the engine are nickel plated, and the observation saloon is equipped with electric lights. A speed recorder and other modern appliances are attached. The total weight of the engine is 158,000 pounds and is capable of developing 160 pounds of steam pressure, a sufficiency to guarantee a high rate of speed for a locomotive of that type.

PLAN TO JOIN LAKES

PROJECT TO CONNECT BODIES OF MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR.

Bill Authorizing Waterway Introduced in Recent Congress—Cost Estimated at \$40,000,000—Would Take Six Years to Build.

St. Ignace, Mich.—What has been looked upon more or less as a wild dream of a ship canal by the people of northern Michigan may yet become a reality if the views of Lawrence E. O'Mara, once of Sault Ste. Marie but now of Chicago, are to be taken as correct. His scheme is for the construction of a ship canal between Lakes Michigan and Superior following a route a few miles to the east of Marquette. A bill authorizing the project was introduced in the recent congress.

Were such water way constructed it would mean a saving in distance from the head of the lakes to Lake Michigan of over 400 miles. The canal would be 40 miles long and would cost, it is estimated, \$40,000,000.

Schemes contemplating the same project have been broached before, but nothing ever came of them. The plan has been pronounced feasible by some persons, while others have said that it was impracticable, among these a Marquette engineer familiar with the proposed route, who figures that at the highest point a cut to a depth of 230 feet would be necessary, and this through solid rock. However, Mr. O'Mara declares that the promoters have confidence in being able to float the proposition and carry the project to a successful issue.

The bill introduced in congress provided that Thomas Dolan, Jr., F. B. Sprague, L. E. O'Mara, John H. Maurilio, G. W. Dolan, Edward Sprague and Lincoln H. Titus be granted the right of way through the waters of the United States to enable the construction and operation of a ship canal connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior via Whitefish river, Mud lake and Au Train river and lake, in the state of Michigan, with power and authority to construct and maintain all necessary harbors, locks, dams, channels, dikes and piers without expense to the United States.

The bill provides that the secretary of war shall first approve the plans for such canal or channel and that the privilege shall in no way interfere with the usual navigation along the proposed waters. The bills also provides that in the transportation of military or naval stores, troops or munitions of war of the United States no toll shall be charged, and in addition no tolls shall be charged logs or rafts or craft how able to use the waters.

In the event the bill is passed construction shall be undertaken within two years and the canal completed within six years.

HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE

Auto-Electric Battery Invented by Cleveland Man May Lead to New Kind of Fighting.

Cleveland, O.—A new auto-electric battery, capable of sending a machine forward at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and at the same time of firing 100 shots a minute, is the latest death-dealing device about to be patented by S. N. McClean, of the McClean Arms company.

For two years he has been experimenting. His device is expected to make the automobile a popular engine of war.

The battery works automatically, firing shells 1 1/2 inches in diameter. There is practically no recoil from the discharge of the gun, and the speed of the machine is not interfered with. The battery is operated by a chauffeur from an unexposed position at the rear of the machine, a turn of a crank regulating the speed and the firing apparatus.

Must Behave Five Years.

Oroville, Cal.—The last will and testament of John Dudley Meng, a capitalist who resided at Chico and who was known all over the northern part of California, has been filed for probate in this country. The approximate value of the estate is \$60,000. Under the will the estate is to go to an only son, Charles Anderson Meng. The will, however, recites that the son shall receive only \$30 a month for a period of five years. After that time if young Meng quits his reckless ways and acquires a fixed purpose in life the trust shall expire. If not the allowance shall continue.

President Lives in Terror.

Mexico City.—So terrified is President Cabrera of Guatemala of the revolutionists, according to Duncan Bankhart, consul general of Salvador here, that all of his food is sent to him in a tin can by his mother and securely locked, lest it be poisoned on route. Cabrera is so afraid of assassination that he never sleeps two consecutive nights in the same room. It is also said that Cabrera has become so morbid that he has imprisoned the wives of leading citizens.

Wars on Waiter's Napkin.

Berlin.—Prof. Kron has started in a leading medical journal, a crusade against the waiter's napkin, which, he says, is a "deplorably unhygienic piece of linen, which should be abolished from all civilized countries." He notices how the waiters carry their napkins, now in their hands, now in their trousers pockets, and sometimes under their arms. They use it to wipe table tops, glasses, knives, forks, perspiration from their brows, and beer from their lips.

HIGH POST FOR LABOR MAN

Head of Railway Conductors Is Made a Member of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt has appointed E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of American Railway Conductors, a member of the interstate commerce commission. The new appointee fills one of the two new commissionerships provided by the railroad rate law passed by congress during the last session.

Mr. Clark has shown great ability in the handling of labor questions, both in his position as head of the railway conductors and as a member of the anthracite coal strike commission. He was highly commended to



E. E. CLARK. (Well-Known Labor Leader Who Has Been Appointed to Interstate Commerce Board.)

the president by his associates. He is cordially endorsed also by the senators and representatives from Iowa, and by several of the most influential labor organizations.

Mr. Clark has been at the head of the Railway Conductors' brotherhood for many years. The president believes that he has the confidence of the labor element of the country as completely as any other man.

Mr. Clark was born on February 18, 1854, within the sound of the locomotive whistles of old Erie, in the quiet village of Lima, in Livingston county, N. Y. His father died when the boy was but six years old, but Clark's will and energy were early manifest. He entered and graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, at that time an institution of wide reputation. In 1874 his mother, accompanied by her four children, went west and located in Austin, Minn. While there Clark obtained employment as brakeman on a western railroad and from then until 1886 went through the usual trials and hardships incident to the life of a brakeman, freight and passenger conductor, when he resigned active railroading to enter the service of the Order of Railway Conductors of America. He was elected to the position of grand senior conductor by the grand division, which met at Denver. One year afterwards he became grand chief conductor, which position he has now held for 15 years to the great dignity and credit of the order and himself.

RESTING PLACE FOR HANNA

Handsome Mausoleum at Cleveland, O., Built at Cost of \$100,000, Is Almost Completed.

Cleveland, O.—The mausoleum in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, which is to be the last resting place of the remains of Marcus A. Hanna, will be entirely completed within the next few weeks at most. The exterior work is already about done, and the grounds have been graded and sown with grass seed. The body of the late



MAUSOLEUM OF THE LATE SENATOR HANNA.

senator, now in the vault of the Wade Memorial chapel will be removed to the Hanna mausoleum during the present summer.

The Hanna mausoleum is built of white marble, and cost \$100,000. It stands upon an imposing eminence perhaps a quarter of a mile from the entrance to the cemetery. Only a few hundred feet away upon another eminence is the memorial to President Garfield, and nearby is the John D. Rockefeller monolith. The Wade Memorial is but a short distance from the new mausoleum. It is considered to be one of the most beautiful memorial chapels on the American continent.

Ozone a New Air Product.

Ozone is not ozone. It is a new product of an electro-chemical company of New York, and is a specially prepared fused form of sodium peroxide having the peculiar property of emitting free oxygen when it comes in contact with carbon dioxide charged with moisture. It is of bluish gray color, and is cast in small blocks which are packed in airtight cases, and in this form is easily transported. It is believed that by the use of ozone the air in submarine boats may be kept fresh for many hours at a time.

KINK-INE

Great Hair Straightener and Grower

Most Wonderful Discovery ever made for curly, kinky and knotty hair. Makes hair grow long, straight, soft and silky; cures dandruff and stops falling hair. Kink-ine acts like magic on the hair.

Kink-ine Is No Experiment. It was discovered by R. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of colored people for the past 30 years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great tonic for the colored people.

This chemist says that his experience and study have taught him that the scalp of the colored people requires a special treatment and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest REMEDY the WORLD has ever known for the HAIR of colored people.

KINK-INE will make the hair GROW from one to three inches per month, if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

KINK-INE is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all the kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read what Miss Elizabeth Jones of Chicago says of KINK-INE: "My hair was not more than three inches long when I commenced to use Kink-ine, six months ago. I have used it steadily since that date and it has grown on an average of two inches each month and it is now more than fifteen inches long. Besides, my hair has become almost straight and I fully believe by the end of the year I will have the most beautiful head of hair of any colored lady in the world."

SPECIAL OFFER.—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-size bottle of Kink-ine, price 50 cents, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best Shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25 cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for \$3.00. Special offer good only at the following stores:

SPECIAL OFFER

To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bottle of Kink Ine, price 35c., one cake of Kink Ine Soap, the best shampoo and toilet soap in the world, price 25c., both for only 50 cents.

Gray & Gray, 12th and You sts. Henry Evans, 922 F street N.W. W. P. Napper, 1846 7th st. N.W.
G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R sts. L. H. Harris, 600 3d st. S. W. John W. Morse, 19th and L sts.
northwest. W. S. Richardson, 316 4 1-2 st., southwest. F. A. Tschiffely, Jr., 475 Penn-
sylvania avenue northwest. E. S. Ledbetter & Son, Alexan-dria Va.
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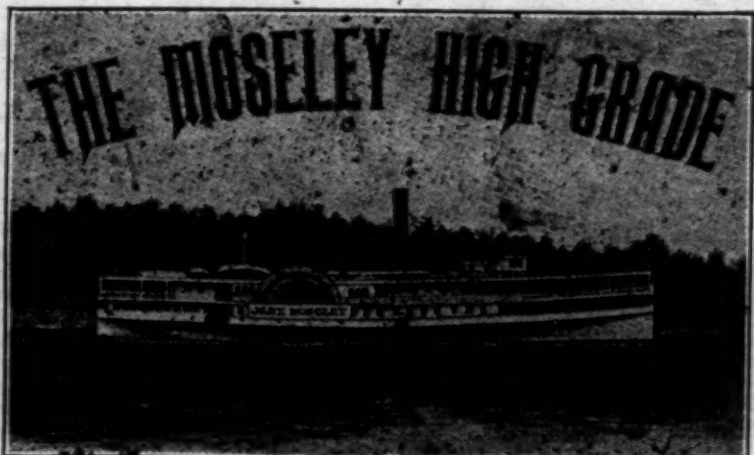
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